The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO E——,

On her asking if I had forgotten when we were Schoolmates.

Ah, no! I never can forget
The happy hours of childhood's day,
Nor cease to think with fond regret,
How soon they've past'd away.

Imagination loves to paint
Those early scenes, with pencil new,
And give to each remembrance faint,
A brighter, deeper hue.

Yes, recollection still retains
The friends that then were loved so dear,
And long as memory remains,
My heart shall own them near.

E'en now that lovely, happy throng,
With school-day there, full of glee,
Before my mind, trip light along,
In joyful ecstacy.

And thou beloved, earliest friend,
Thy rosy cheek and laughing eye,
With this dear scene their beauty blend,
And give it brilliancy.

Ah, no! I never can forget
The happy hours of childhood's day,
Nor cease to think with fond regret,
How soon they've passed away. EMMA.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO ——,

Oh, it was kind—and yet I cannot tell
My thanks—my heart is full, is warm
With gratitude; sweet thoughts that fondly swell,
And bid me rise superior to the storm.

The storm, intense of feeling's deep excess,
Which frights my soul when I am far from thee;
To thee I cling, and in thy mild caress
Feel safe awhile from grief's tempestuous sea.

Far, far from those who would my sorrows share,
Whose souls with mine are bleeding o'er the tomb
Of perish'd hopes; hopes that have brought despair,
And sunk my dreams of bliss in endless gloom.

Far from my home, from that dear hallow'd spot,
Which claims my heart o'er all the world beside,
The gentle smile hath sooth'd my wayward lot,
And shall for aye my gratitude divide.

Till new affection ne'er a moment stay'd
From that fond love whose claims are sacred still;
In all the wide world love hath found no shade,
No other thoughts—nor shall—its warmth to chill.

Oh I love this life—and fain would drink
Deep, deep oblivion, to efface the past;
And yet I would not—Oh, they must not sink
To utter nothingness. No, no, too fast

Those scenes of bliss already waste away;
Too much in haste hath time its poison shed,
And scatter'd round pale ruin and decay,
Blanching Hope's brow with touch that left it dead.

But 'mid this desolation of the heart,
'Mid griefs that mark me here a lone exile,
Thy words have smooth'd affliction's barbed dart,
And in thy presence anguish wears a smile. C.

TO THE DEPARTED.

Lips I have kissed, ye are faded and cold;
Hands I have press'd you are covered with mould:
Form I have clasp'd, thou art trembling away:
And soon in your bosom the weeper will lay.

Friends of my youth, I have witness'd your bloom:
Mates of the dead, I have wept at your tomb:
Youth, I have wreaths, were they worthy of thee;
But who will e'er gather a garland for me?

Friends of my youth, ye are hasting away;
Grave, is there room in thy chamber of clay?
Ye who have hither so hastily fled,
Say, is there room in the green curtained bed?

Dreams of my youth, ye are faded and gone;
Shes of the vale, ye have clouded the morn;
Death will your vapours incessantly roll?
And till, must it pass in the night of the soul?

Souls of the blest, from the mansions of day,
Beckon the pilgrim and lighten his way:
Wing your swift flight to the death prepar'd bed,
With visions of glory to circle his head.

Stars, ye are thick, in the pathway of light:
Visions of bliss, ye are banishing night:
Pilgrim, arise, for the journey you tread
Is leading to regions whence sorrow has fled.

Buds of the spring, ye are blasted and dead,
Leaves of the summer, your beauty has fled;
Winter of grief, from the night of the tomb,
The Polestar, *Religion*, will scatter the gloom.

OH! LOVE IS A SAD THING!

Secreti et injusti lege relicta veneris.

Oh! love is a sad thing,
A bad thing, a bad thing;
Oh! love is a sad thing,
That bothers the brain!
Oh! love's not a kind thing,
But a blind ill-inclin'd thing,
Commencing in joy
But ending in pain!

Oh! love is a strong thing,
A young thing, a wrong thing,
Oh! love's a sly young thing,
Beware of his arts.
For to shiver your liver,
At his back, in a quiver,
He carries a bundle
Of sharpening darts.

When he once gets his nose in,
Head and shoulders he goes in,
His dart he soon throws in,
Slap bang to your heart!
And there still ingressing,
With torment increasing,
Perplexes and vexes,
And smiles at the smart.

Oh! is there a worse thing?
Than woes to be nursing,
And sighing and cursing,
From morning to night!
In this wretched quandary,
While your wine never tarry,
Forc'd to smile all the while,
That your bursting with spite.

In fairy remainder,
No longer I'll wander,
Like a goose or a gander,
To chase away care.
Like to-day, to-morrow,
May finish in sorrow,
Then relief let me borrow
From welcome despair.

My cares they are ending,
The noose is suspending,
Kind Death is befriending,
No longer I'll stay.
'Tis thou that blind Cupid,
So wicked and stupid,
Deludes the poor devils
That fall in his way.

By Venus, I swear it,
No longer I'll bear it,
For who would not dare it
Deprived of all hope.
Then no longer I'll jangle,
And wrangle,—but strangle,
And dingle and dangle,
At the end of a rope.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Translation from the Spanish of the Marquis Carnesole, originally in Italian.

Oh Man! whether thou be noble or artizan, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, ecclesiastic or laity, religious or military, sovereign or subject; descend into thyself, and in silence profound and uninterrupted, reflect upon the horrors of the *Nothing* that preceded thy conception! How from nothing hast thou passed into being—how, in an instant hast thou become Spirit and Body—the conjunction of two substances, whose union appears incompatible, and whose action is one continued prodigy!

Neither thy Father nor thy Mother could have had knowledge or power, to have arranged thy muscles, to dilute or liquidate thy blood, or to form and harden thy bones. A Supreme Intelligence, superior to all earthly potentates, superior to all thy ideas, willed and commenced thy existence, willed and created thee to the state in which thou findest thyself.

And who is this Intelligence? Who can exist or have existence without the universal Word, the principle of all that vegetates and breathes, the Infinite Being whom we call God? His omnipotent hand guided thee when thou couldst not know him, and protecteth and maintaineth thee even to advanced years.

But, if thou wast not yesterday, and mayst cease to exist to day, is it possible that thou canst pass the day which so rapidly flies, without thinking on this Creator and Provider, without giving Him thanks, and without adoring Him?

Nothing is there within thee, nor without, that is not His work. The universe which thou foundest already formed, the Stars which illumine thee, the plants and animals which feed thee, and finally, so many creatures ever ready to satisfy all thy requirings; have not been able of themselves to procure the marvellous benefit of existence.—Since all these creatures exist for thy sake, how great is thy obligation of gratitude and obedience.

Who is he, among the children of men, capable of commanding the faintest breeze that it blow not; the most diminutive fly, that it spread not its wings; the most imperceptible atom, that it move not? Ah! weak and impotent, even ourselves possess not, but as lent, our own existence, and act solely through Him who giveth motion and life.—Our generation commenced like all those that have proceeded us, therefore we cannot but acknowledge a principle of production, who, incapable of being created, or creating Himself, must necessarily have existed anterior to time. How is it possible to conceive an instant, in which God might not have been God, one instant only, in which the Supreme Being, the sole, necessary, omnipotent and universal, might not have possessed those qualities as essential as they are eternal?

The above, which has perhaps never appeared publicly in an English garb, was recently rescued from some loose papers devoted to the flames, but on reflection, was thought worthy of a place in your useful Paper, which is submitted by

A SUBSCRIBER.

"A heap of dust alone remains of thee,
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be."

The thought of being covered up in the earth, removed from the view and, enjoyment of all the delights of life, to moulder away by piece-meal, the food for worms, and oblivion's victim, will sometimes flash upon the mind with a painful and melancholy power. It is then that the pursuits, the glorious, and the fleeting pleasures of man's earthly pilgrimage, appear in all their emptiness and vanity, and, for a moment, sink into nothing before death's chill and withering aspect.

I have sometimes wished that such views of what is real, and, at farthest, must come soon, were more often present to the mind than the nature of man seems inclined to allow. At other times, I have supposed that the Creator has wisely and mercifully ordained that the disheartening view of the final end of man should not always fill the imagination to destroy useful ambition, and blight enjoyment. Frail, however, as is human virtue, and weak as are our good resolutions, no single motive to a blameless life should be cast into the shade or lose its influence. If the certainty of death, and the solemnity of a future judgment, were to operate with appropriate power upon the mind, men would live better, more rationally, and with surer prospect of the Creator's mercy hereafter.

Over the earth which covers a human body, what an interest is excited! What feelings are generated! What resolutions started! The past, the present, and the future, open upon the mind, and subdue and chasten every unhallowed emotion, every turbulent passion

I recollect being present at the burial of a female, in the northern section of our country, cut down in an early period of life by the consumption, that insatiate leveller of youth and beauty. The morning, about 10 o'clock, was bright, and the animating warmth of the sun, had quite driven away the lingering traces of winter. The decent villagers were assembling to pay the last melancholy service to the dead. The solemn procession moved in due time to the place appointed for all living—the lifeless body was deposited in its still abode—and the earth fell with a heart-breaking rumbling on the hollow-sounding coffin. In a moment a clergyman, of the Methodist persuasion, gifted, as I afterwards found, with every ornament of learning, liberality, and religion, was seen lifting his hands to Heaven, accompanied with a voice of deep-toned feeling, which, with the quivering lip and chilly paleness of his quiet countenance, added sanctity to the occasion, and doubled the emotion of every heaving breast. It was the first time I had ever listened to the Church of England funeral service—a performance of unrivalled beauty! and on this occasion the holy and impressive manner of the speaker added to its eloquence and effect.

Son of man! remember that this life is but the dawn of an endless existence. Remember that the grave will soon swallow up every possession of joy or sorrow incident to fleeting time; and be careful that you have some secure possession when these Heavens are rolled together as a scroll, and "the elements do melt with fervent heat."

Sketches of Uncommon Characters.

MISS O'NEIL,—*the celebrated Actress.*

It is known to every one who has any knowledge of the Drama for the last twelve years, that the present Lady ——, formerly Miss O'Neil, had arrived to the summit of her profession as an actress; and that previous to her marriage, the most marked attentions were paid to her by personages of the highest orders of Society—we perfectly recollect the first theatrical essay of this incomparable performer—it was in a Malt Kiln at C. in the county of C. in Ireland; her father was then manager of a poor and miserable company of Itinerants; and we know that an idea of her ever appearing on the London Boards, at the time alluded to, did not enter the minds of her father or herself. The occasion of her first appearance was to speak a Masonic Address, written by a gentleman of the town, for the benefit of Mr. O'Neil, who was a Free Mason. She acquitted herself to the satisfaction of the audience; from that time she continued to act in the country, until the summer of 1811, when she was permitted to try her talents in the Royal Theatre in Dublin. The reception which she met surpassed the most sanguine expectations of her friends. We know that a large party composed of the officers of the Garrison, went to the theatre that night, for the purpose of encouraging her by their plaudits. Although they evidently intended to approve *right* or *wrong*, they had the gratification of bearing unequivocal testimony to the astonishing merits of their fair countrywoman. From this time her fame spread through the United Kingdom—she continued to charm the thousands who thronged to witness her exhibitions; the recent departure from the Stage of the powerful Siddons, tended greatly to operate in favour of Miss O'Neil; and she, whose ambition, at one time, only aimed to please the unlettered audience of an Irish Barn, shone with unrivalled lustre in the brilliant atmosphere of Royal Theatres, and pleased every description of persons from the peasant to the prince!

By this unexampled success she was enabled to remove her father and family from obscurity, and to place them in a situation where want can never reach their dwelling—she now graces the domestic circle in a manner as creditable to herself, as it is satisfactory to all those who have the honor of associating in the fashionable parties of which Lady ——, is the principal point of attraction.

MR. BECKFORD OF FONTHILL.

An anecdote illustrative of the character of this singular individual, and of the strong curiosity which the fame of his edifice and its contents have induced, is told in the neighborhood of Fonthill. A young man, residing at some distance from the Abbey, and it would seem, an ardent lover of antiquities, had made repeated efforts to get within the sacred boundary of the domain, but without success. The Cerberus at the gate was incorruptible, and he was assured that any application to Mr. B. would be useless. Determined at all hazards to gratify his curiosity, he at last resolved to scale the wall and leave the rest to chance. With some difficulty, and after patient search, he at length found a spot which was accessible, and at great personal risk gained the park. He then proceeded with considerable caution to the Abbey, the exterior of which he began to examine with wonder and delight. Finding he was uninterrupted, and observing a sort of death-like stillness prevail, he grew more bold, and ultimately approached the principal entrance, the construction of which he was minutely examining, when a servant suddenly burst upon him, and in tones of alarm demanded his business. The young man stated the object of his visit, and offered a large bribe if he might be permitted to ascend the tower. The servant assured him that it was as much as life was worth to comply with his desire, and advised him if he valued his own safety to retire as speedily as possible. Nothing dismayed, the intruder persisted in his entreaties, and was again repulsed, when to the dismay of the servant, the gloomy master of the mansion approached, and in rather gentle terms repeated the enquiry of the domestic. The young man at once discovered the importance of his interrogator, and taking off his hat, stated the object of his visit, and endeavored to excuse the presumption of his trespass. Mr. Beckford, in reply, said, he had certainly taken a rather singular mode of breaking in upon his privacy, nevertheless as he had gone so far, that his labors should be still further rewarded, he would himself shew him the object which proved so attractive. Mr. Beckford then accompanied him through every part of the magnificent pile, pointing out as he proceeded, with the greatest politeness and urbanity, every thing worthy of notice, and intermixing in their walk a number of the most amusing anecdotes, connected with the history of the different rarities which were presented to their view. Finally, after having taken the circuit of the building, they again reached the hall, where Mr. Beckford in a moment disappeared from his uninvited guest. Almost at the same instant, attired in a rich livery, a servant approached, and inviting the young man to follow him, led him into a room splendidly furnished, in which was spread on a massive plate a collation for one person, which consisted of the most luxurious viands, and rendered the more acceptable by an abundance of the choicest fruits and French wines. The young man was desired to partake, and he did so with as much freedom as he was solicited. During his meal he was assiduously waited on by the servant, who, however, refused to answer a single inquiry relative to the eccentricity of his master, or to the nature and character of the visitors to that scene of solitude. Having at last exhausted all pretence for further delay, he rose to depart, but before he quitted the room, he entreated the servant to convey to his master his sincere thanks for the undeserved politeness with which he had been treated. At this season Mr. Beckford again appeared, and on the young man's attempting to express his acknowledgements, he requested he would desist; he owed he said no obligation; he had found him in a manner, under his roof, and he left it his duty to afford him the rights of hospitality; but having now gratified all his wishes, he desired he would retire. The young man was moved by his manner, and said, that he had but one other favor to ask, in addition to the many that had been conferred upon him, and that was that Mr Beckford would have the kindness to send one of the servants down with him to the gate, to desire he might be permitted to depart; as from the difficulty he found in getting in, he was apprehensive he would find it equally difficult to get out. To his surprise and discomfiture, however Mr Beckford thus replied —"No, Sir, as you got in you will please to get out. In what I have done, I have only conformed to the laws of hospitality; and as you came in an uninvited guest, you cannot complain of being left to go as you came;" and he instantly quitted him. We have only to conclude the anecdote by stating that nearly the whole night was spent in attempts to climb the wall, before the adventurer succeeded in gaining the open country; and this he at last effected with the loss of the skirt of his coat and one of his shoes. Persons of the highest distinction have been refused admission to the abbey.

CAPTAIN SAVAGE.

When the British squadron lay in the Schaldt, (in 1794,) co-operating with the army, and protecting the transports, a curious incident occurred, highly characteristic of the manners and customs of the British navy. Captain Savage, of the Albion of 64 guns, lying at anchor before Flushing in company with the Dutch squadron, under rear admiral Vangier, a friendly intercourse was kept up between them. Captain Savage was dining with the Dutch admiral, when the latter received a message which occasioned some agitation; the admiral went on deck, but returning to his seat, informed capt. Savage he had caused two of the crew to be taken out of his (Capt. Savage's) barge and put in irons, as they were found to be Dutch subjects. Captain Savage quietly observed, without interrupting his dinner. "You had better put them back again into the boat, admiral." "Why," asked the admiral in warmth, "had I better do so?" "Because," rejoined the British veteran, "if you do not, I shall order my first lieutenant, (and he seldom disobeys my orders,) to bring the Albion alongside the Utrecht, and (raising his voice just so much as to harmonize with the subject) d—n me, if I don't walk your quarter deck till he sinks you." It is scarcely necessary to add, the men were immediately returned to their boats.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors,

The remarks in your last, addressed "to the Printers," were doubtless written under a correct impression of the importance of the subject, and as the writer evidently possesses a desire of being serviceable, (so far as his opinion and advice may be supposed to operate,) his motive may have been laudable, however he may have failed in the performance. The remarks contain at least a due proportion of friendly admonition, which may not possibly prove useless, and a degree of approbation which I presume was not altogether unacceptable; for praise is a grateful incense, and when merited is entirely justifiable and commendable; operating as a useful incentive to a perseverance in well doing.

The general opinion of the writer on the "character of your paper," and the "responsible" duties you have undertaken, as well as the motives which should actuate "you as the conductors of a public journal," may be on the whole correct, though in part I apprehend there is some ambiguity of expression and an uncertainty of meaning, which very possibly may have proceeded more from the haste of the writer, than a due consideration of the subject; at least so far as relates to its treatment.

Your responsibility "in choosing materials for instruction and reproof," &c. I can understand, but when this "choosing" is carried to religion, I cannot so clearly observe the propriety of its application; "choosing materials for religion," is ambiguous, however the writer may have intended it to be understood.

"Living streams" has also a doubtful meaning, taken as it stands here. Living streams, or which is the same, the streams of life, in my acceptation of the terms, apply in a different sense, and to other objects than those which your "erudite" correspondent has given it.

I may be myself incorrect in this respect, but I am inclined to view in a different and even higher light, this forcible and beautiful scriptural figure.

In the first portion especially, of the concluding paragraph of the remarks, there is, as Shakspeare perhaps would say, a "palpable hiting off;" and the manner of your correspondent assumes a forced and inelegant style and turn of expression, not exactly comporting with the commanding attitude in which the preceding language has placed him. Although on the whole, considered as the opinion merely of an individual, its apparent feeling and intention may probably excuse in some degree, the tone of the remarks, while a less assuming style might have entitled them to more consideration.

But I find I am laying myself open to the same correction. I will therefore take my leave with an apology for troubling you, and an assurance to your correspondent, that my observations are offered with entire frankness and good humour, and in extenuation of the liberty taken, and freeness in its use, I plead the "liberty of the press."

A READER.

MANDONOCH—A TALE.

"I ask no favours from you, nor indeed can you bestow any, for life has now no charms, and I shall be happy in reposing in the grave,"—were the words of the convict Mandonoch, when the judges, who were about to sentence him to death offered him a pardon if he would discover his associates in guilt. His proud soul disdained to accept a favour when offered conditionally, much less would he avail himself of one when it was to be obtained by a violation of his word. The man who had brought himself to the verge of destruction by a breach of the laws of his country, had still too nice a sense of honour to forfeit it for the paltry reward of existence. "You see before you," continued Mandonoch, "one who through all the vicissitudes of his life (and they have been many, very many) still preserved the consciousness that he was a man. He has infringed the laws of society, and he is ready to lay down his life as a reparation for his offence; but he will never sacrifice the companions of his fortune to secure that which he has long considered a burden." The judges then consulted among themselves, and after a pause of a few moments, the eldest arose.—The court was wrapped in silence. Not a whisper disturbed the solemnity of the scene, when the awful sentence was pronounced. Mandonoch listened with calm attention. His features preserved their serenity, and the frown of majesty which generally dwelt on his brow, gave place to a faint glow that illuminated his countenance.

When the judge was seated, Mandonoch bowed profoundly, and thus replied.—"To you, sir, who have, in the performance of your duty, pronounced my fate, I return my thanks for the impartiality with which you administered justice.—To die is what I wish; but to die an ignominious death!"—he shook his head, his features were momentarily convulsed; but he recovered his firmness and resumed—"An ignominious death must be hateful to every one who has ever been held in estimation by his fellows; but it is the work of an over-ruling Providence, and I submit. If it will not be an intrusion on your patience, I will relate the most momentous occurrences of my life." The judges bowed assent and he went on. "Born to an honourable station in society, educated beneath the eye of affectionate parents, my prospects were as flattering as youthful fancy can paint. Alas, soon very soon, were they clouded by misfortune. My parents died ere I arrived at the age of maturity, and left me to the guardianship of a man whose ruling passion was *avarice*.—He cheated me of my fortune, trepanned me on board a ship bound to India, and exposed me to the greatest hardships. I was cruelly treated by the persons to whom I had been consigned.—However, some time after my arrival in India, I escaped. Returning to England I found my guardian revelling in the fortune which was mine, and enjoying the luxuries of life, while the rightful possessor of his wealth was exposed to all the ills of poverty. My absence from my native home had been several years, as the difficulty of returning retarded my departure from India. From being exposed to the inclemency of the weather in different climates my countenance was considerably altered, and the wretch baffled all my attempts to reinstate myself in my fortune, and treated me as an imposter. Without funds to enable me to force him to resign his wealth, which he had so infamously obtained, what could I do?—My heart panted for vengeance; and I slew him. Having gratified my revenge at the expence of my peace, I fled again to sea. But the ocean seemed to have conspired with fortune to rob me of the least taste of enjoyment and content. The vessel to which I belonged was wrecked on the coast, and every soul but myself perished with her. I was taken up by a party of smugglers, who conducted their illegal trade on the coast; and, disgusted with society, I readily acceded to their proposition to join them. Active and enterprising, I obtained their favour, and after a residence of some years among them, was appointed their chief. Our band was numerous and daring. The quantities of goods which were, through our means, introduced into the country, attracted the notice of the officers appointed to prevent this illicit trade. They led troops out against us, and many severe conflicts ensued. The fame of Mandonoch and his hardy band, spread far and wide; for I feared not death, and to preserve the companions of my fate, I was actuated by love and gratitude. It was for them I conducted the fight,—it was for them I engaged in a sanguine, though a partial warfare with my countrymen;—but never for myself; the life I led I abhorred; but I had no alternative. At length larger bodies of troops were despatched against us. I was outlawed, and a price set upon my head. This I well knew, and all my followers were well acquainted with it; but they were faithful, and I believe would have sacrificed their lives to preserve mine. Shall I then basely expose them to death, because I dread its approach. No; it comes as a friend to release me from the tormenting fiend *recollection*, and the soul of Mandonoch is too proud to preserve existence, were it ever so dear to him, when the lives of his friends in misfortune must be the forfeit.—Often, when night had cast her congenial shadows over the face of nature, did I wander among the craggy cliffs which form the battlements of England, and in conversation with myself pass away the tedious hours. My friends never intruded on my lonely musings. They observed my sorrows, and while they lamented them held them ever sacred. In one of these nocturnal rambles, fortune led those who were in pursuit to the place where I indulged my melancholy. I was taken a prisoner. Their triumph was great, although they had only to boast the capture of a man like themselves.—but that man was Mandonoch! You have taken me, but yet there remain eighty men, who pride themselves on their independence, and who will lay down only with their lives. Severity will never succeed, unless they are extirpated.—Lenity might induce them to return to a state of obedience to the laws, but if you attempt to force them to resign their liberty, I see nothing before you but blood and slaughter."

Here Mandonoch ended. He bowed with manly firmness to the court, and retired to his dungeon. The next morning he was conducted to the place of execution; where attended by thousands of spectators, he prepared to meet his fate with fortitude. The crowd admired his firmness; and while they condemned his life, they could not but pity the man who was above their compassion. His countenance was unmoved, and without uttering a word he mounted the ladder. His step was firm, and his whole conduct manly: insomuch that no one among the throng but wished his reprieve. Mandonoch seemed for some minutes in silent prayer. He turned to the crowd, and with a haughty condescension bowed to them as they gazed upon his majestic form;—then gave the signal, and his manly soul fled for ever!

USEFUL RULES FOR SUNDRY SORTS OF PEOPLE.

When you are walking to Church talk as loudly as you can: so that others may know you are in the way of your duty.

When you are fairly seated at Church, look round among the congregation, and bow to your particular friends—this shows good manners and kind feelings.

If you are a singer, sing a little *after* the rest of the singers; because the *more there is* of a good thing, and the *longer it lasts*, the better.

When you sleep at meeting, do it without disguise or concealment.—A Church is no place for hypocrisy. Besides, to sleep at your ease on such occasions, shews that your conscience does not trouble you.

If you meet a chaise or team, never trouble yourself to be *civil*, but show your spunk, and dash along, and drive it out of your way,—this will teach folks good manners.

When you are speaking earnestly to a man or woman, get your mouth as near as possible to his or her face, and then the person thus spoken to will certainly *feel* the force of your observations.

When you are telling a story, keep laughing yourself; and then, by sympathy, the company will be inclined to do so too. It will be well to praise the story somewhat, before you begin; it will awaken attention.

When you gape in company, do it fairly and above board, and not be so clownish as to cover your mouth with your hand.

When you have done eating your dinner always pick your teeth with your *fork*: it is a prodigious saving of goose quills.

If you are invited to dine with a gentleman *to-morrow* and are engaged tell him so; but that you will dine with him *next day*.—This will save him trouble, and make all certain.

When eating an apple, or your common meals, do the business effectually; and let the *smacking sound of your lips* keep time with the up and down *motion of your teeth*; this shows that you are *methodical*, and in earnest to employ as many of your faculties at the same time as you can.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED BY P. T. DECKER.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1823.

	Per. Ct. Dis.		Per. Ct. Dis.
U. S. Br. Bank	1	Montgomery Co.	0
N. Hampshire Banks	2	Chester C. W. C.	0
Vermont	2	Delaware Co. Ches.	0
MASSACHUSETTS.		Lancaster Bank	1
Boston Banks	1	Carlisle Bank	2
Worcester Bank	2	York Bank	1
Springfield Bank	1½	Chambersburg Bank	1
Hampshire Bank	2	Gettysburg Bank	1
Phœnix, of Nantucket	2	Pittsburg Bank	1½
Salem Banks	1½	Greensburg Bank	5
Other Mass. Notes	2	Brownsville	5
RHODE ISLAND.		Washington	50
Providence Banks	1½	Meadville	50
Burrillville Bank	1½	Marietta	50
Freeman's Bank	1	Juniata	50
Franklin Bank	1½	DELAWARE.	
Washton. Westerly	1½	Bank of Delaware	0
Other R. I. Notes	1½	Wilming'n & Bran.	½
CONNECTICUT.		Farmers' Bk. & Br.	½
Hartford Bank	1	Commercial Bank	½
Phœnix, at Hartford	1	Branch at Milford	½
Eagle Bank, N. H.	1	Laurel Bank	5
New-Haven Bank	1	Smyrna Bank	1
Middletown Bank	1	MARYLAND.	
Bridgeport Bank	1	Baltimore Banks	½
Derby Bank	1	City Bank of Balt.	½
Norwich Bank	1	Annapolis	1
New-London Bank	1	Havre de Grace	1
NEW-YORK.		Bk. of Westminster	1
City Banks of N. Y.	0	Elkton Bank	0
Jacob Barker's B'k	60	Hagerstown Bank	1
Wash'n. & Warren	80	Fredericktown Bank	1
Albany Banks	1	Branch at Easton	2
Troy Bank	1	Bank of Caroline	12
Mohawk Bank	1	VIRGINIA.	
Lansingburg Bank	1	Richmond and Br.	½
Newburg	1	Bank of the Valley	½
Do. Br. at Ithica	1	Branch at Romney	1
Catskill Bank	1	Do. at Leesburg	1
Middle Dist. Bank	1	Do. at Charlestown	1
Auburn Bank	1	N. W. B'k. of Va. Wheeling.	6
Utica Bank	1	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Geneva Bank	1	Bks. at Washington	1
Bank of Col. Hudson.	1	Franklin Bank of Alexandria.	no sale.
Orange Co. Bank	1	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Ont. Bk. at Utica	1	St. Bk. at Raleigh and branches,	2½
Plattsburg	1	Cape Fear	2½
Canada Bank	5	Newbern	2½
Bank of Montreal	5	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
NEW-JERSEY.		State Banks	2
B. of N. Brunsw'k	1	GEORGIA.	
State Bank at N. B.	0	State Banks	2
Trenton Bank	0	KENTUCKY and TENNESSEE.	no sale.
Jersey Bank	0	OHIO.	
Salem Bank	0	Chillicothe	3
Cumberland Bank	0	Marietta	8
Farmer's Bk. M. H.	0	Steubenville	8
State Bank, Camden	0	Most others	no sale
Do. Elizabethtown	1	NEW-ORLEANS.	
Do. Morristown	1	City Bank Notes	6½
Do. Patterson	1	Spanish Dollars	1
PENNSYLVANIA.		Doubloons	$15 50
Philadelphia Banks	0	American Gold	1 p. ct. pm.
Harrisburg	0		
Reading	1		
Farmers' Bk. Lan'r	0		
Northampton B'k	0		
Easton Bank	0		
Germantown B'k	0		

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

OBITUARY.——What a fearful destroyer of youth and beauty is the consumption!—We see the victim whom it has stricken, pine slowly away; fading like a rose which has been blighted by the wintry blast. How interesting lovely Woman seems in the last stages of this disorder. Now her countenance wears the ghastly hue of death, and again is flushed with an unnatural bloom. At one moment she seems triumphing over her malady, inspiring hope and Joy in the bosoms of anxious friends; at the next they see, with sorrow that death's agent has done its duty, and death, inexorable death, is about to claim his prey.

Died of this disease, on the third instant, Miss CATHARINE ANNE MAGDALENE JOHNSON, in the eighteenth year of her age. In the death of this young lady her friends have sustained no common loss; her family no small bereavement. To the cheerfulness of youth she added that piety and seriousness which adorn and dignify the young.—She was dutiful to her parents; affectionate to her companions, polite to all. Afflicted by a lingering disease, no murmur escaped her lips; she knew that an early death awaited her, and bowed in resignation to the will of heaven. Let beauty drop a tear, for she was lovely; let virtue mourn, for she was good. Yet why should beauty weep? why should virtue mourn? She has gone to a land where loveliness never fades, and where goodness receives its eternal reward.

Heaven saw she was too good, too bright,
For such a dreary world as this,
And took her to the realms of light,
To dwell in never ending bliss.

December 8th, 1823. W.

COMMUNICATION.

[The following article was handed to us in time for insertion in our last paper, but owing to a press of other matters we were obliged to defer it.]

Messrs. Editors,

You will no doubt unite with me in the sentiment, that no paper of the kind which has appeared for many years, will be read by all classes of our countrymen with greater satisfaction, than the President's Message to the present Congress.

The clear, luminous, and independent exposition it gives of the state of our country, both at home and abroad, is such as must be gratifying to every true American, and awaken in his bosom feelings of an animated and exalted nature, and make him feel proud for the honour of his country, and of those who are so capable of presiding over its destinies; for we hope there are many among us who would display equal abilities when called into action, as those which we have now the opportunity of admiring. It is impossible, says Mr. Monroe, that the allied powers should extend their political systems, to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness. It is equally impossible, he continues, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference.

Our policy in regard to Europe, is still the same as heretofore; "which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government de facto, as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve these relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claims of every power; submitting to injuries from none." Spirit of '76!—may such sentiments breathe through every artery of our political body? may it be tempered with moderation and be governed with prudence!

His sentiments in regard to Greece, is equally honourable to his head and his heart, and such as might be expected from the ruler of an enlightened and free people, who having been blessed with the influence of liberty themselves, know how to appreciate its value and importance to others.

The view given of our strength and respectability as a power, and the rapid advancement of our national prosperity, since our existence as a nation, is extremely gratifying, and well calculated to call forth the warmest gratitude of the heart. By the bye, while commenting, and with so much cause of congratulation, on the general prosperity of our country, we were sorry to observe no allusion or reference whatever to the source from whence those blessings proceed. To be sure it may not be considered as an essential or necessary appendage to the documents of our public officers, but still we think, that in an annual paper of this kind, emanating from such a source, the head of a professing body of christians, and having so extensive a circulation among every class of our countrymen, we think it would at least look well, very well, and might probably not have, as an example, a negative effect, or be altogether unproductive of a beneficial tendency: besides we remember the example of Washington, and a noble one it was, worthy of the founder of a great and free republic. If we recollect aright, his messages were always accompanied by some acknowledgment, or something in a measure expressive of that due sense of thankfulness to Divine Providence, which a consideration of the mercies we were then, and have been ever since receiving, was calculated to inspire. However, times have altered, and these things may now perhaps be considered as useless and unfashionable. On the whole, it is, doubtless, in every point of view, one of the most interesting and important messages that has ever been presented to Congress. Its sentiments and composition throughout are such as must reflect a credit on the nation. The Washington's, Jefferson's, and Monroe's of our country are passing away. May others arise hereafter to emulate their example. Under the guidance of such men, and the blessing of Heaven, the flame of LIBERTY shall be kept bright and unsullied—In spite of ignorance, superstition and tyranny, it shall yet spread around with an effulgence that may eventually enlighten the whole earth. FRANKLIN.

From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

The Subscriber, from a sense of duty to Mr. WILLIAM SWAIM, of Philadelphia, is induced to make known a case where his medicine, called PANACEA, has had a most surprising effect, and hopes many who are afflicted with any kind of humour or Scrofula may receive benefit from its use.

His son a lad of ten years of age, has for nine years been afflicted with a humour in his head and eyes to a great degree. At the age of three years his eyes were so bad that the celebrated Dr. Warren of Boston, performed an operation upon them, supposing it would cure them: but it had little or no effect; since then, every year, he has been for weeks and months obliged to leave school and studies, to be kept in a dark room, with constant blisters on his back and behind his ears, with an issue on one arm, using more or less calomel, dipped in salt water and electerised for months, all to no purpose; and the conclusion was, that he must eventually be blind

Fortunately, last spring, Swaim's Panacea was recommended, and before he had taken one bottle, his eyes and head grew better, since which (in eight months) he has used three bottles, and appears to be nearly cured of his disease.

He, soon after using one bottle, went to school, resumed his studies, and has pursued them steadily ever since, without any bad effect upon his eyes! There are several other persons in this town who have used this medicine with great success.

That the Panacea may be more generally known and used, has induced the subscriber to send for a few more bottles than he supposed will be necessary for his son, and he would spare them to those who may be inclined to use it, at the original price. ARTHUR GILMAN.

Newburyport, Mass.

N. B. Spurious medicines, purporting to be Swaim's Panacea, have been offered for sale in various places, and known to have been of serious injury to those who have used it. I deem it my duty to caution the public against purchasing, unless they have satisfactory evidence of its being genuine.

CAPTAIN PARRY.

The illness of this gallant officer, which has lately been mentioned in the newspapers, arose in consequence of a disappointment in love. He could smile at the horrors and dangers of the frigid zone, but the cruelty and *coldness* of his betrothed was too much for him. A beautiful, lovely and accomplished young lady, who had exchanged with the gallant officer in question, a mutual pledge of unalterable attachment previous to his embarking on his dangerous enterprise, and the promise of an immediate and honourable union on his return, has, during his absence, forgotten the pledge she had given, and afforded reason to believe that the gallant officer is no longer the favoured object of her affections. On his arrival in London he hastened, after the first discharge of his public duty, and drove with unaltered attachment, and fond anxiety to the lady's house in the neighborhood of Portland-place, to pay his first attentions to the object of his highest esteem, and receive her congratulations on his safe return, but, to his surprise and sorrow he found the house had been for some time shut up, and that the family had quitted London; and upon further inquiry he learnt that some change had occurred with respect to the affections of the chief object of his solicitude, which made it advisable that he should endeavour to eradicate from his mind all recollection of her plighted faith and influence over his heart. It is stated that the lady in question is a sister of Capt. Sabine, who accompanied Capt. Parry on his first voyage, and who was in New York sometime since, making astronomical observations.

London Fashions for November.

WALKING DRESS.—A pelisse of gros de Naples, of a barbel blue, ornamented down the front with a richly embossed serpentine waving of satin; the bust, which is made to wrap over on the right side, unites the same kind of trimming to the skirt; between each hollow of each is a small silk button, of the most unrivalled workmanship, though apparently simple; a blue satin belt encircles the waist fastened in front with a gold buckle. The mancherons are puckered, but not very full; and the cuff, at the wrist, is finished by indented antique squares; but they are turned back which is an improvement. The ruffles are scanty, and are of fine lace, vandyked. A double ruff of Mechlin lace surmounts the pelisse. The bonnet is of white figured *gros de Naples*, crowned with a simple bouquet of double blue hyacinths, and tied with barbel blue ribbon; a lace or blond cornette is worn underneath, and a white gauze veil is thrown in careless drapery over the left side of the bonnet. A gold chain, with a large perspective eye-glass, is generally adopted with this dress and a reticule of white *gros de Naples*. Half boots of corded silk, of a barbel blue, and lemon-colored kid gloves.

EVENING DRESS.—Frock of *tulle* over a slip of lavender-coloured satin, with white satin ornaments *en clochettes* round the border, divided by narrow puffings of an oblong form; and next, or rather terminating the hem, one narrow flounce of double *tulle*. The corsage is of lavender-coloured satin, ornamented round the tucker part of the bust with puffings of white net, *en bouffons*, with a bow of lavender satin in front, and one on each shoulder. The sleeves are short, and are also of lavender satin, ornamented with pearls, and finished by one row of fine broad blond. Patima turban of lavender, or celestial blue gauze, lightly entwined with pearls, and adorned with a few wheat ears, formed of the same saleable article; the hair is ranged in beautiful ringlets over the face, which is not obscured, but embellished by the light dressing, and this is all the display of hair that is seen under this tasteful head-dress.—Necklace of twisted pearls, from which depend Arabian talismanic ornaments, as low as the girdle, terminated by rich tassels of turquoise beads, headed by gold amulets, on which are engraved Arabic characters. A carved ivory fan, white satin shoes, and white kid gloves, complete this truly fascinating and elegant costume.

European Intelligence.

[From English papers of the 6th ult. received by the ship Mercury, arrived at New-York.]

Madrid dates are to the 31st of Oct. The French army in Andalusia was about to retire; it was to march in seven different columns, for Madrid.

A letter from Madrid of the 27th, states that the King was expected in that city on the 11th of November. The same letter adds, that in Catalonia, the love for the Constitution is as firmly rooted as ever in the hearts of the people. Since the departure of the King, eight thousand passports have been delivered.

Barcelona capitulated on the 28th of October.

The Paris dates are of the 5th November. They announce, as certain, the dissolution of the Chambers.

The Duke d'Angouleme was expected to arrive in Paris on the 5th of November.

The Etoile, a Paris paper, notices the fitting out of an armament at Cadiz to assist the Royalists of Peru in "re-conquering that fine country from the revolutionists." Ferdinand, says a letter from Madrid, has ordered that the Asia, a line of battle ship, with two other large ships, shall forthwith sail to Lima, with reinforcements for the royal army.

On the 31st of October, a tremendous gale was experienced along the English coast. The papers say, that its severity was equal to any within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Several hundred vessels were driven ashore, and many lives were lost.

A steam-boat has been established on the Danube. It had been visited and admired by all ranks at Vienna.

The Savings' Banks and Friendly Societies of England and Ireland have eight millions and a half now deposited in the government funds.

The parish work-house of St. George's, was destroyed by fire on the 4th of November; five of the inmates were burnt to death.

A dreadful explosion of a coal mine, belonging to the Marquis of Londonderry, took place near Durham, on the 3d of November. There were between ninety and a hundred persons in the pit, all of whom perished. About forty of the bodies had been taken out.

A Paris paper, of the 2d of November, revives the report that the Marquis La Fayette, intends to visit the United States.

The new Pope intends to proceed on a tour through England and Ireland.

Accounts from the city of Trent state, that the city and surrounding country were severely suffering from inundations. On the 18th of October, it was momently expected that the bridge of St. Lorenzo would be carried away by the Adige. The accumulated waters of the Adige flowed to Verona. A third part of that great city was under water, and in many parts, up to the first stories of the houses. The communication was kept up, by breaking through the walls of the dwellings, and over the roofs. Many houses has been swept away, and many lives lost.

The ex-emperor, Iturbide, at the last advices was at Pisa. It is understood he intends to fix his residence at Rome.

An article from Smyrna, of the 12th of September, says, that the Greek government is in great want of money, and has called on every Greek to contribute, according to his ability. The London papers contain a new appeal from the Greek Committee, to the British public in general, and especially to the friends of religion.

A French paper announces the death of Gen. San Miguel: it is added that he put an end to his existence.

The municipality of Madrid intend to present the Duke d'Angouleme with a sword, of the value of $75,000 francs.

A letter from Gibraltar, of the 16th Oct. mentions that that place was crowded with the unfortunate Spaniards, who had fled there for refuge.—Among them were upwards of sixty of the most distinguished deputies of the Cortes.

The receipts at the York, (Eng.) Festival, amounted to £15000 (over 66000 dollars) Expenses £9000.—The balance given to four charities.

M. de La Place has succeeded, from observations made at his request at Brest for 16 years, and by a rigorous appreciation of the influence of the Sun and Moon and local circumstances, in resolving the most difficult problem of the causes of the tides.

Swimming.—It has been discovered in England, by LL. Morton, that the art of swimming is susceptible of being much facilitated by extending the surface of the hands and feet by propelling Gloves and Slippers.

A law is in force in Holland, which forbids Schoolmasters receiving, as pupils, children who have not had the small pox or been vaccinated.

According to an official report, 1,236 persons died of *Small Pox*, in Paris, during the year 1822

Public Houses in Liverpool.—It appears from Pigot's Directory, that there are no fewer than 1070 taverns, &c. in Liverpool, and our other sources of information state the number to be about 1250, there being on an average, one public house to every 19 or 20 families. As a proof, indeed, that taverns 'are plenty as blackberries' in Liverpool, it has been ascertained that within three hundred yards of the market place, there were one hundred and two licenced houses previous to the late sessions, and that then five more were added.—*British Press.*

The distinguished Botanist, Baron de Schack, of Trinidad, arrived at Norfolk, on the 22d ult. He is desirous, it is said, of introducing into the United States, the cultivation of the South American esculent, called the "*Arracacha.*" The roots of this vegetable, it is said, yield a food similar to the potatoe, but much less flatulent. It is extremely grateful to the palate, more close than mealy, and so easy of digestion, that it is usual, in South America to give it in convalescents with weak stomachs. This root grows to the size, and has nearly the shape of a large cow's horn.

The member of a Cornish borough purchased the following article at the Foothill sale for the large sum of £1,89?.—A magnificent Table of Pietre Commesse, the centre being an oval specimen of mammillated oriental onyx, surrounded by patterres of rare and beautiful jaspers and breccia, with broad border of bold arabesque, of various costly and uncommon marbles, belted with variegated marble. It is mounted on a superbly carved frame of oak, about 9 feet long and 4 feet 6 wide. This piece of furniture was formerly in the Borghese Palace.

At Bilboa they relate a remarkable instance of *sang froid* evinced by a young English traveller, who was in the stage from Iran to Madrid, when stopped by robbers. All the passengers were tied to trees. While they were plundering the stage, the English traveller requested the robbers to do him the favour to untie his hands, which they did, when he drew from his pocket a book and pencil, and began sketching the confused scene before him, to the no small astonishment of the robbers, who, observing his skill, untied him altogether, in order to afford him greater liberty for executing his ingenious undertaking.

It appears, by a paragraph from a late London paper, that whenever a bill of parcels is called *an invoice* in a letter accompanying it, it is liable to double postage; but that, when it is called a *bill of parcels*, it is only liable to single postage.

Weekly Compendium.

On Monday afternoon, a frame dwelling house situated on the Ridge Road above Callowhill street, was destroyed by fire.

Four men, composing a gang by which some of the late numerous robberies were committed, have been taken by our police. *Four* women, who received the stolen goods, have also been arrested.

Within a few days the pilfering of hats, coats, and other articles from the halls and other apartments of easy access, has been carried on with some excess in this city, as well as at New-York.

The Winter Sessions of the Mayor's Court for this City, will commence on Monday next, the 15th inst. Petitions for Tavern Licenses, furnished at the Clerk's Office.

On Saturday last, Chief Justice Tilghman passed sentence on William Vallee, Paul Vandam, John Taylor, William Meyers and Ann Price for sundry acts of burglary, committed in this city.—The sentence of the prisoners varied from 6 to 10 years' imprisonment, at hard labour.

Sentence was also passed on Horatio John Ball, aged 11 years only, for killing Benjamin Molineux, his school mate, aged 12 years; he was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment, a part of which time he is to be confined in the solitary cells.

The trial of the Commonwealth against the Rev. Richard Allen, and thirty three others, has terminated with a verdict of *guilty*, against all the defendants. The charges in the indictment were for a conspiracy to excite a riot, and to take forcible possession of Westley Church, in Lombard-street, on the 11th August, 1823: a riot with an assault and battery upon the preacher in charge of Westley Church, Simon Murray: and an assault and battery only, upon Simon Murray and William Perkins.

Manuel Cartscho, who was fully convicted of Piracy at the late Special Session of the District Court of the United States, at Norfolk, has been pardoned by the President of the United States, and ordered to be discharged from prison.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser says:—Letters from Lisbon of October 20th, are received in this city, which give hints that important events were expected soon to occur at that place.

The crew of the Frigate United States, about to sail from Norfolk for the Pacific Ocean, have purchased a library of one thousand volumes.

Salaries in Vermont.—The Secretary of State receives $450 a year; the Treasurer, $400; and the Governor $750.

On the 26th of November, the powder-mill in Lee, Mass. belonging to Messrs. Laflin, Loomis & Co. was blown up, and two of the workmen killed.

The Harrisburg Chronicle says, Molton C. Rogers, Esq. of Lancaster, is to be Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Rats are said to be so numerous in Jamaica that they consume one twentieth part of the sugar cane raised in the island, with great quantities of corn, &c. Thirty thousand have been caught and killed on one plantation in a single year! Traps, poison, terriers, &c. are used to destroy them, but their numbers appear undiminished.

Horn Gun Flints.—A Southern paper says that the *wooden nutmegs*, which have been somewhat distinguished in the list of ingenious impositions, if not outdone, have at length been equalled in a cargo of *horn gun flints*, lately brought into South Carolina, and disposed of as flints of a superior order.

Bonanas, said to be equal in size and flavour to those of Cuba, were raised the present year, on the plantation of Gen. Fernandez, about 25 miles from St. Augustine.

A Military Ball is to be given at New York, on the 8th of January, the surplus proceeds of which are to be added to the fund about to be raised in New York in aid of the cause of the Greeks.

A young lady, a Miss Stephens, of New-York, committed suicide last week in that city, by taking laudanum; it is supposed to have been in consequence of disappointed love.

A fact which may be worthy of notice, is, that one day last week, there were mailed in the City of Washington, *three thousand five hundred letters*, being nearly all *free* letters, despatched by members of Congress to their constituents.

On Wednesday week leave was granted, in the House of Delegates, of Maryland, to introduce a bill *to incorporate the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.*

Three children, in Leicester, Massachusetts, having found a bottle of rum concealed in a stone wall, drank off its contents; two of them were recovered by Medical aid—the third died.

It is stated by a late writer, that in the United States, the Presbyterians have 1400 churches, 3 theological seminaries, almost 1000 ministers, and 100 000 communicants. The Episcopalians have 350 clergymen, 700 churches, and a theological seminary. The Baptists have more than 2300 churches, and 3 seminaries. And the Methodists have 3000 ministers, and more than 2500 places of worship.

In London, lately, a person committed suicide, by laying his head down, for a loaded waggon to pass over it.

Another steam boat has been lost on the Mississippi. The Cincinnati struck a sunken log two miles below St. Genevieve, on her voyage to New Orleans, and sunk.

A proposition is pending in the Legislature of Maryland, to change the mode of electing Electors of the President and Vice President in that State. The present mode of election is by Districts. It is proposed that the Election shall be by general ticket, but still by the People.

Mr. Southey is said to be engaged upon a life of George Fox, the celebrated Founder of the Society of Friends.

General Cortes, Mexican Minister to this country, has a son with him, whom he intends to place at school at Baltimore.

The new Congress of Mexico were to meet on the 8th Nov. and the general impression was that they would adopt a Federative Government similar to that of the United States.

By the provisions of the Federal Constitution, the Electors of the President and Vice President of the United States are to be chosen within thirty days before the first Wednesday in December, 1824, when those electors are to meet and vote.

About two weeks since a fire broke out in the store of Mr. Abraham Wendell, in Painesville, Ohio, which was entirely consumed, with about $10,000 worth of goods. The fire communicated from this store to that of Messrs Hamot & Tracy, which was also burnt to the ground—goods principally saved. Two dwelling-houses and a shed shared in the conflagration.

The bill to reduce the rate of interest has passed both houses of the Legislature of New Jersey.

The President's Message was brought from Washington to Baltimore, a distance of 36 miles in 2 hours and 18 minutes.

By the schooner Flying Childers, arrived at New York, we learn, that 1000 troops from Carthagena, destined for Lima, over the Isthmus of Darien, passed through Chagres on the 15th of October, to touch at Panama to join the forces under Bolivar. Other troops were daily expected, and the conquest of South America was considered as certain.

Recent accounts from St. Louis state, that the Arickaree war was considered at an end. The first regiment of Infantry were in winter quarters, and Gen. Atkinson had taken his departure for Council Bluff to assume the command. The report of the defeat of Major Long's party was not confirmed.

A man, named Stephen M. Syrad, was arrested in New York a few days since, on suspicion of being an accomplice in the robbery of a Mrs. Baker, in Union Township, N. J. last summer. He has been carried to Newark for trial.

In Charleston, S. C. a small negro girl, about 11 or 12 years of age (a runaway) being lately pursued by a constable, ran into a house three stories high, ascended to the roof, and attempted to jump on to the roof of an adjoining house, but failing in the attempt, fell upon a brick wall between the two buildings and broke her back.—She is not expected to survive the fall.

Modern Economy.—The House of Delegates of the Maryland Legislature has refused to print the journal of their daily proceedings, on the economical pretence that it will save an expence of about three hundred dollars during the session. [For the same reason, the journals of the Connecticut Legislature have never been printed.]

The house of Assembly of Upper Canada, have ordered Mr. Thompson, the editor of the U. C. Herald, to the bar of the house, to answer for the publication of an alleged *libel* which appeared in that paper on the 11th inst. purporting to be a petition and report from commissioners, appointed under a late act, for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada.

The New York American states, that Nicholas Biddle, Esq. president of the Bank of the United States, of this city, has subscribed three hundred dollars to the Greek cause.

The information from Natchez, of the 4th inst. by way of Port Gibson, is, that "The inhabitants are all moving in, and the hum of business and the motions of the busy throng greet the senses, where lately the dread tyrant stalked abroad in fearful majesty."

Among the acts passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, is one authorizing Col. Edward Clark and his associates to improve the navigation of the Delaware.

James Brown, of Louisiana, has been appointed, by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, vice Mr. Gallatin, resigned.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Territory of Arkansas has, in a long Message to its Legislature, denounced the general government for neglect of its interests and fair claims. He asserts that while every thing has been done for Michigan, and Missouri receives all she asks for, "and more," to all the demands and petitions of Arkansas "an inflexible silence has been preserved."

A motion is before the Legislature of North Carolina, to inquire into the situation of the incorporated Banks of that state, whether their notes are at this time redeemed, agreeable to their charters, with specie, and if not, to ascertain when the said Banks will be ready to resume specie payments. And, in the event of failure on the part of the Banks, to apply the proper corrective.

At Haddam, (Con.) a child was lately burned to death, by its clothes, which were of cotton, taking fire in the absence of its mother.

A woman was found in the suburbs of Quebec on the 25th ult. frozen to death.

The different Volunteer corps of Cumberland county, consisting of upwards of one thousand men, contemplate marching from Carlisle, on the 15th instant, to Harrisburgh, to be present at the inauguration of the Governor, on the day following.

The Spectator, published at Edwardsville, Illinois, states that twenty miles to the eastward of Carlyle, in that State, there is a well, of the water of which salt is made, equal in quality and effect to that of Epsom in England. The well is capable of affording, daily, one hundred gallons of water, which, being evaporated, will yield at least fifty pounds of pure salt.

Domestic Fabrics.—The Messrs. Morgans, of New Hartford, N. Y. have commenced the Furniture and Calico printing business. One yard of their goods is said to be as heavy as two of the imported, and will do double the service: the colours are warranted and the patterns fashionable.

The steam-boat Mount Vernon bursted her boiler on Sunday evening last, off Fort Washington, about seven miles below Alexandria, D. C. in Consequence of which she was obliged to put back with the southern mail. We understand no other material accident occurred to the boat.

Virginia Legislature.—On Saturday last the Legislature of Virginia proceeded to the election of a Chief Magistrate of the commonwealth for the present year. James Pleasants, Jr. Esq. was re-elected without opposition, and by an unanimous vote of both Houses.

It is said that when the project of the great canals of New York began to be seriously agitated, about 12 years ago, Mr. Jefferson expressed an opinion that the question was started a century too soon; he has since said, in a letter addressed to a citizen of New York—"I was a century too late."

Remarkable Coincidence.—A late London paper mentions the trial, conviction, and execution of a man named *John Johnson*, for the murder of a person named *James Murray*.

The New York Advocate says, "the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions now sitting, having found a bill against Johnson for the murder of Murray, he was brought to the bar last week, and the indictment read to him; when the Recorder stated, as the Court had not the power to try him, that unless he intended to plead not guilty, to remain silent; that his trial would take place before a Court of Over and Terminer, when he could plead to the indictment. He remained silent, and was again conducted to Bridewell. He appeared much agitated, and shed tears. We understand it was his intention to have plead guilty."

Mr. M'Duffie, of South Carolina, has introduced a very important resolution into the House of Representatives of the U. S. for appointing a committee to inquire into the expediency of recommending the several states to alter the Constitution, so as to make the election of members of the House of Representatives, in Congress, and electors of President and Vice President uniform, throughout the union; and so that, in no event, the election of President and Vice President may devolve on the House of Representatives. We are glad to see gentlemen thus early turning their attention to this important subject.

A Cave was last week discovered in the town of Argyle, Washington county, N. Y. on Gilbert Robertson's farm, by a young man who was crossing one of the most elevated points of land in that vicinity. He was led to the spot by smoke which seemed to issue directly from the ground. The cave is in the side of the hill; its bottom is a solid rock, and its area about 6 by 8 feet. The sides are built up with logs and stone. It is covered with brush, leaves and dirt. More than 200 persons have visited it. But no one can tell who is the architect, or what is the object of this rude fabric.

FROM BRAZIL.—Information is received by the Louisa Ann, arrived at New York, which left Bahia on the 19th of October, that there was great rejoicings at that place on the 12th, when the government of the Emperor was formally acknowledged, and that Province was admitted as part of the Empire of Brazil. At day light a salute of 100 guns was fired at the battery, and the ships in the harbour returned the same number. This caused great alarm to the Portuguese remaining in the city, fearing some excesses might be committed by the soldiers; but perfect order was kept. In the evening the city was handsomely illuminated.

The government had engaged two American vessels to send the Rio troops home, having no further occasion for their services at Bahia.

MURDER.—We understand, says the last number of the Freedens Bathe, that a man named John Zimmerman, who lives beyond the Blue mountains, on the borders of Lehigh County, last week committed the horrible deed of murdering his own daughter, a young woman about twenty years of age! The particulars are related in so many different manners, that we abstain from communicating them, but all accounts agree in stating, that the unnatural father, after he had driven the rest of the family from the house, dragged his sick daughter out of bed, trampled upon, and finally killed her.—A marriage, which the daughter intended to contract, and which was disapproved by the father, is said to have occasioned this horrible event.

A laudable vigilance appears to be exercised by the General Post Office, in detecting and correcting abuses in that Establishment. By measures taken for that purpose, information has been received, that *Daniel Woolford*, Postmaster, in Newburn, Montgomery county, in the state of Virginia, has been detected in robbing the Mail, by opening letters passing through his office, and taking money therefrom. He was apprehended almost in the act, by the Agent of the General Post Office, and safely lodged in jail at Montgomery Court House, to await his trial.

The following appointments, made by the President during the recess, have been confirmed by the Senate of the United States, viz.

Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, to be Secretary of the Navy.

Smith Thompson, of New York, to be a Judge of the Supreme Court.

John M'Lean, of Ohio, to be Postmaster General.

The funeral of the late Mr. Greenhm, the Prussian Minister, took place at Washington, according to appointment, and, notwithstanding the almost unparalleled inclemency of the weather, was attended by all the principal Officers of the Government, and many others. Had not the storm of rain and wind been so pitiless and incessant, the procession would have been one of the largest ever seen in that city.

The occurrence is a new one under our government; this being the first case of the death of a Foreign Minister at the Seat of Government. Every respect has been shown to the merits of the deceased, as well as to the nation of which he was the Representative, that circumstances would admit.

Some time in September, two French gentlemen arrived at Vera Cruz, said to be on a mercantile speculation, and proceeded to the city of Mexico. Some circumstances excited a suspicion that they were spies sent out by the Holy Alliance, and the government ordered them to be arrested; on being interrogated they pretended that their errand was simply mercantile—but on examining their baggage, papers in Cypher were discovered, and on being asked for the key to the Cypher, they said it was lost and they could not remember it. It was ascertained that these men, one a Captain in the Navy and the other a Colonel of Engineers, were emissaries sent out by France to induce the Mexicans to revolt, and receive for their King a Prince of the Bourbon family. They were immediately imprisoned.

Firemen of Boston.—At a meeting of the City Council of Boston on the 1st inst. it was announced that all the officers and most of the members of the Fire Companies had resigned their trusts, not being willing to act under a new ordinance for their regulation. The Mayor at the same time gave notice, that a sufficient temporary provision had been made for the safety of the city by the ready offer of patriotic Volunteers, who in number and alacrity, have far exceeded the exigency or the wants of the city.

SHIPWRECK.—The Spanish schooner Ligera, Captain Rica, sixteen days from Havana for New-York, struck on a reef, three miles off Montaug Point, on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, and sunk in 7 fathoms water—Captain, mate, two passengers and six seamen saved—six persons lost, five of them Spanish sailors, and the cook—Cargo fruit, specie, &c. Some specie saved. Sailed 21st of November, and left brig Abeona, ready for New York. No news had arrived from Cruanna, which brought information of the King having joined the Duke of Angouleme. [We understand the L. had on board sixteen thousand dollars, about half of which was lost.]

SHIPWRECK.—The brig Phenix, Capt. Mastic, from the Island of Trinidad, for Boston, was abandoned at sea on the 23d ult. in lat 42, 54 long. 69, 30. She sailed from Trinidad October 14, and on the 9th ult. encountered a violent gale, in which the mate Mr. Edward Reed, was knocked overboard. Sprung aleak on the 23d, in a gale, in which she was struck by a heavy sea and capsized; all succeeded in gaining the long boat which floated from the wreck except Thomas Walden, who was drowned. After being in the boat, which leaked so badly that one hand was all the time bailing, till the 26th at noon, constantly crouched in water, limbs benumbed and chilled, and nearly exhausted, they were providentially fallen in with by the ship Edward, Captain Salter, from St. Ubes for Portsmouth, who took them on board in lat. 41, 18 long. 67, 30. Some bread and water, and a compass was all that was saved.

PROBABLE PIRACY.

The editors of the New York Gazette have received, via New Bedford, a letter from Captain James Copland, of the schooner Dolphin, of this city, dated

MARACAIBO, Nov. 2, 1823.—Stating, that on the first of October, in lat. 23, 22, long. 66, 45, he fell in with a brig, which was abandoned, supposed to have been robbed by pirates—could find no papers on board, or any thing by which to ascertain her name, &c.—supposed her to be Spanish or French—she was painted black, with a white or yellow streak, no head, a long bateleway, and high quarter deck—all her furniture, and most all her sails had been taken away, except the foretop-sail, foretopgallant sail jib and main trisail, all good for nothing. Her deck was left in confusion, liquor casks emptied, bottles broken, &c. pipes of Catalonia wine stove, and one cask of wine slung in the batchway with the tackle hooked on—spots of blood were on her deck and on the canvas in the forecastle. Took from her six boxes of cider branded Comstock, New York, two coils running rigging, and a cat, the only living thing found on board, except rats and mice.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

The galaxy of talents concentrated at present at our theatre, affords a rich feast for the lovers of the drama. The representation of Virginius on Wednesday evening last, may be numbered among the happiest efforts of chaste and correct performance, exhibiting the most perfect whole of any play which has ever come under our notice. The master-genius of Cooper in the character of Virginius, shone especially pre-eminent in the three different scenes with his daughter.—The fondness of paternal love; the uncurbed passion and high honour of the proud Roman in protecting his child, where delineated with such pathos and feeling, that the auditory, which was numerous and fashionable, seemed entranced with admiration. The part of Virginia received a double portion of interest under the care of Mrs Anderson, whose judgment and ready perception, added to a good taste, have rendered her in high standing with the public.

A part of the Corps of Equestrians from this city have arrived at Boston. The performances commenced thereon Tuesday evening last, at the City Theatre, Washington Gardens. Of the male performers, &c, the manager Cowell, Tatnall, Yeaman, Roberts, Honey, Roper, Blakeley, Ramage, Gale, Lawson, Hughes, Dunsford, Parker, Johnson, Asten and Lee—part of whom are attached to the *stage* and part to the *ring*. Of the females, are, Mrs. Tatnall, Robertson, Stevenson, Roberts, T. Honey, and Parker. Mr. Hunter the celebrated Equestrian, and Mr. Stoker the "Yorkshire phenomenon" and slack rope vaulter, will shortly be added to the corps.

Mr. Booth.—We observe by the Boston paper that this gentleman had a benefit there, and that the house was brilliantly and numerously attended. On the dropping of the curtain there was a loud call for Mr. Booth, who, on his re-appearance was requested to re-new, his engagement that the audience might be again gratified with a repetition of his Richard the 3d &c &c. on the Boston stage. This, inconsistency with the arrangements entered into by the Managers, with Mrs. Holman and Mr. Pearman, could not be complied with; but on the following day Mr. Booth gave public notice that after their engagement was completed, he would return to Boston, "and by attention and exertion" prove that he has not forgotten the generous and friendly testimonies of those who are and ought to be the only judges of Theatric as well as other talent, *the Public*.

It is understood that Mr. Booth has been engaged by Messrs. Price and Simpson for fourteen nights, during which he is expected to appear with Mr. Conway in sustaining some of the most interesting and important characters in the drama.

The new spectacle at Drury Lane which is getting up with great splendour, and on which the machinists and scene painters have been employed since the end of last season, is founded on that terrific Indian law of the Rajahs being compelled to destroy their female issue. The piece is to be called *The Cataract of the Ganges*; and in addition to the Equestrian troop, the number of persons introduced will amount to at least 200

A new play, called "*Cortez, or the conquest of Mexico*," was brought forward at Covent Garden Theatre, London, on the 5th of Nov. Immediately after the doors were opened, the house was crowded. It was well received, and when announced for repetition, the house resounded with shouts of applause.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, December 13, 1823.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

On the commencement of the ensuing year, we intend altering the terms of our advertising, to correspond with the increased circulation of the paper—And also to add to our present variety "A GENERAL REGISTER," in which the name, occupation, and residence of advertisers to the extent of two lines, will be conspicuously inserted throughout the year, at the additional charge of two dollars. For advertisements not exceeding a square, our terms after the 1st of January, 1824, will be 50 cents for the first and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion, with a discount of 25 per cent to subscribers.

The extensive and increasing circulation, both at home and abroad, with which the Saturday Evening Post is now patronized, warrants this change, and will at the same time render it, under all considerations, by far the cheapest and most valuable paper for advertising that has yet been offered to the public.

Our citizens have, within the week past, been literally "walking on slippery ways;" almost the entire city, (we mean its inhabitants) have joined in a kind of "tottering dance," not excepting the lame, the aged, and the discreet, and our streets have exhibited such amusing and "scientific evolutions," as have not been witnessed for some time. "Connoisseurs," we understand, have professed themselves highly delighted. As this was an entertainment, in the course of nature, arising from actual necessity, and consequently unobjectionable, we regret to have occasion to add, that the festive scene was frequently interrupted by the misfortunes of "*novices*," and the unfortunate situation of some few, who in an evil hour, became, in every sense of the term, "*backsliders*" from the straight forward path in which they had heretofore progressed with so much care and circumspection.

The season for social intercourse and reflection with the aged, of mirth and recreation with the young, is near at hand—Our markets already begin to put on their holy-day livery. Provisions of every kind have been brought in, in abundance, and are sold proportionably cheap. Amid the approaching scenes of festivity and comfort, it should, nay it will be remembered, that there are many who cannot afford to share in this enjoyment, but who, on the contrary, are compelled to experience "all the bitterness of want." "The poor we have always with us," and their claims should not be unregarded. How is the contemplative and feeling heart, led to exclaim, when seated around the blazing hearth, and comfortably sheltered from the storm that rages without—

"Poor houseless wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and windowed raggedness defend you
From seasons such as these."

As we expected, the Message of our President has received its highly merited encomiums from every section of the Union, from which we have yet heard. Scarcely a newspaper we open, but teems with respectful and congratulatory notices, which proves that the sentiments of our veteran chief have not differed from those of the people at large. It is but the concentrated voice of the nation, and we wait with anxiety its echo across the waters of the Atlantic. It cannot be difficult to anticipate the shock it will occasion; its grateful excitement among the Greeks; nor its equally sudden and salutary operation, in at least checking the dark career of despotism, and invigorating the nerves of the weak with the spirit of enthusiasm.

We perceive that another pirate has received the pardon of the President. When we consider the enormities committed by these out-casts of society, the dangers to which the effects and even lives of our citizens have been subjected, and the expence that has been already incurred, as well as the valuable lives of our gallant seamen exposed to the influence of a pestilential disease—When we consider these things and the probability of their recurrence, we cannot but express our surprise at this exercise of his prerogative. We are unable to account for it in any other way, than in believing that Mr. Monroe has been influenced by circumstances, with which we are unacquainted.

The present style of advertising boarding-houses at Washington, possesses at least the charm of singularity. One can "conveniently accommodate *a mess* of seven or eight," and another "*a mess* of *at least twelve Members of Congress.*" If this spirit of refinement progresses, a *Congressional mess-mate*, may become the fashionable mode of addressing the representatives of a growing and enlightened nation—and why may not in time, the Speaker, instead of the present appellation, have his ears greeted with the more polished and classical call of "Mess-mate Ahoy!" However this is immaterial, so they keep a bright look-out to leeward, and like true Jack-tars, stand by the ship and *all pull together*.

A rumour has been afloat in Baltimore that Mr. Rush had made an enquiry of our Government, by the request of the English Cabinet, to ascertain whether THE UNITED STATES WERE PREPARED TO JOIN ENGLAND IN A UNITED RESISTANCE TO ANY ATTEMPT OF THE HOLY ALLIANCE, UPON THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

[If this Report has not originated from that passage of the President's Message, where he alludes to the danger of an attack upon our Southern neighbours by the band of royal robbers styling themselves "the *Holy* Alliance," there is reason for believing that some correspondence might have taken place between our government and that of Great Britain relating to the probable ulterior views of those powers. But the general cautious and secret policy of British diplomacy in important measures, would lead us to suppose that such a communication as the above rumour points to, would have been made confidentially to our government, and that it would not have transpired until it had been laid before Congress, for their private deliberation. It would certainly be a very material injury to our country as well as to Great Britain, if the French government, under the auspices of the Alliance, should endeavour to subjugate a part of Spanish America, and should succeed in landing an army in Mexico for that purpose. For it is feared, in the present distracted state of that country, that a small European effective force would be able to throw down the altar of liberty, and reduce it again to European domination.—If this *should* take place, and France should be disposed to make us feel the effect of her power, either for the purpose of recovering her ancient territory, Louisiana, or with other views, it is feared that she would be too well enabled to do it. A strong force could be easily raised and brought from Mexico, to bear upon the south-western territory, and there are doubts whether a large part of the French population might not be inveigled to join them. At least it has been said they have still a strong regard for their trans-Atlantic countrymen—and it is known that the sagacious Jackson would not trust them when New-Orleans was threatened by Packenham's legions, in 1815. It is not impossible that these speculations may be verified; and if France should acquire possession of the great outlet for the produce of the western states, it would ultimately cause great uneasiness and danger to the Union.

It will, then, perhaps, be the conviction of every American that it is the duty and policy of our government, as well as that of England, to oppose any attempts of European powers against the liberties of the nations on this hemisphere, and a combination of the strength of the two powers, on certain conditions, would likely be advantageous to both, and preservative of the new-born republics of Spanish America.

ORDINATION.

An ordination of a Priest and teaching minister for the NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, will be performed on Sunday morning, (to-morrow) at the Commissioner's Hall, in Southwark. Service to commence at half past 10 o'clock.

A circumstance of some interest lately took place in Bucks County, Pa. About 20 years ago a Farmer in good circumstances, died and left his farm, stock, &c. to one of his sons: to the other, who had offended him, he bequeathed six hundred pounds. Notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the poorer brother he found himself unable to obtain six hundred pounds from his more wealthy brother; and with a family, he was obliged to struggle through life without getting any portion of the money left him by the will of his father. Lately the wealthy brother died and his property fell to an only son. So soon as he got possession of the property, he ascertained the amount of the legacy bequeathed by his grandfather to his uncle, he then added the interest which had accrued all the time the legacy had been withheld, and for the whole amount he forthwith sent a check to his uncle.

The Rev. Henry B. Bascom, Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Steubenville, Ohio, has been chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives, and the Rev. Dr. Staughton, late pastor of the Sansom-street Baptist Church in this city, chaplain of the Senate.

Mr. Isaac Macauley, of this city, has generously tendered one hundred pair of good drilling Pantaloons for the Greeks.

Military Ball.—The Managers of the New-York Theatre, Messrs. Price & Simpson, have offered the use of the Theatre for the ball to be given in aid of the Greeks on the 8th of January. The pit is to be floored over, and a grand entrance cut through the boxes. The building will be tastefully decorated.

Trial for Murder.—Joseph Nelson was last week tried at Landsburgh, Perry County, (Pen.) for the murder of his brother. Having been arraigned he plead "*not guilty.*" The trial lasted from Friday afternoon till Sunday morning two o'clock, when the jury retired, and in about two hours returned with a virdict of *guilty of murder in the second degree*. He was accordingly sentenced to twelve years confinement in the penitentiary of this city.

Gen. Samuel Stevens has been re-elected Governor of Maryland, by nearly an unanimous vote of the Legislature of that state.

A letter from Havana of the 15th November, says, "in this part of the island we are quite tranquil, and without apprehension of renewed disturbances. Now and then a conspirator is detected, and yesterday three or four were brought in from the country and imprisoned."

Wonderful Dispensation.—The Louisiana Advertiser of Nov. 22, says—"We have been informed through several sources, and have reason to rely, to a certain extent, upon the correctness of the information, that about the 21st of October, a sudden change of the weather was experienced at Tampico and the vicinity, the mercury of the thermometer falling 40 degrees during 8 hours—the consequence of which was, that 300 persons died in one night in that city and the adjacent country. One of our U. S. vessels was in port at the time, and our informant adds that she lost at the same time 18 persons, including several officers.

In the House of Representatives of this state, the subject of incorporating the Farmers' Brewing Company in Philadelphia, has been referred to a committee of which Mr. *E. Lewis* is Chairman; and a petition from the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, for an alteration of its charter, is referred to Mr. *Lehman*, Mr. *Shearer* and Mr. *Williams*.

From New-Orleans.—We have received by the ship Virginia, Capt. Hallett, says the New-York Commercial Advertiser, New Orleans papers to the 23d ultimo.

Several articles hinting darkly to plots and conspiracies, have lately appeared in the newspapers at New Orleans; and such was the profound and solemn mystery preserved, that we almost began to think of the horrors of St. Domingo. We have this morning, however, received New-Orleans papers of the 23d ultimo, by which it appears that it was all a humbug—the Mayor, Sheriff, Attorney General, Parish Judge, and all, having been imposed upon by an old black offender, whose object was to effect an escape amidst the confusion of his own raising. The fellow had the adroitness to rally the New Orleans Legion into the field, and it appears that under the pretence of leading Gen. Laronde and his forces to the encampment of the conspirators, he gave them a wild-goose chase of about two days through a hideous swamp before they detected the imposition.

The editor of the Louisiana Advertiser declares that the Mayor and public officers who arranged the expedition, acted with folly—that they created unnecessary alarm—that they treated many respectable citizens with contempt—and that the whole business from the beginning to the end, was one of the most ridiculous and gas-emanating military movements ever made in any country, and as such deserves the most pointed ridicule.

COMMUNICATION.

AGRICULTURAL.

Many of our farmers have springs and small streams of water passing through their lands, which might be advantageously employed for the purpose of irrigation, watering stock and a variety of useful purposes in husbandry. I was gratified a few weeks since, by observing on a farm in the vicinity of Haddonfield, N. J a spring, the whole capacity of which, I was informed, run about 25 gallons per minute, applied to a wheel (covered within a spring house) of about 6 feet diameter, which forces a constant supply of its crystal element (about 1 gallon per minute) into a fountain 7 or 800 feet distance up hill to the mansion house, from whence a fountain in the barn yard may be constantly supplied for the stock—and leave a large excess for irrigation; in addition to this, the little power at the spring-house, by means of a cord which is attached to a pulley, will perform all the churning operations for the dairy, and by a simple application of a small corn-mill, will grind horse feed, (as the power never fails) sufficient for farm use, and the expences of repair I was informed (and from the simplicity of the thing itself I believe it) is about the same as an ordinary pump. The value and many advantages running fountains afford in husbandry, for domestic use, stock purposes, and for irrigation, those who have them, natural or artificial, can only estimate. A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENT.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—On looking over our files, we observe several articles that have been a considerable time on hand, with sufficient merit to entitle them to a conspicuous insertion in our miscellaneous department. They shall meet with early attention.

Marine Intelligence.

FOREIGN ARRIVALS.

Dec. 7. Ship Georgian, Bailey, from Savannah, 7 days, Cotton.
Brig James Murdock, Roth, St Thomas, 13 days, Salt.
—— Mary, Saunders, Kingston, 30 ds. Wood & Pimento.
—— Mary Ann, Mollere, Havre, 5 days, Wine &c.
—— S. Girard, Craighead, Port au Prince, 14 ds. Coffee.
Schr. Lively, Thornton, St. Jago, 21 days.
Dec. 11. —— John & Elizabeth, Doherty, St. Jago, 25 ds. Tobacco
—— Eliza Barker, Gage, Aux Cayes 15 days. Coffee.
12. Brig Hannah, Smith, St. Thomas, — days, sugars, &c.

CLEARED.

Dec. 6. Ship Dido Bliss, Liverpool
Brig Fanny, Banbury, Trieste
—— Elizabeth, Campbell, St. Croix
—— E. D. Douglass Habet, St. Thomas
—— Morgiana, Van Hook, Havana
Schr. Maid of the Mill, Hayes, Cuba
Dec. 9, French Brig La Cerique, Bay, Charleston
10. Brig Bevan, Rogers, Laguira
—— Susan, Morrell, St. Jago
—— Lavica, Mayo, Port au Prince
Dec. 11. Brig Nymph, Moore, Port au Prince
—— James & Mary, Morgan, Mobile
Schr. Eliza Jane Harrison, Port au Platt
12. Packet Ship Tuscarora, Sorrill, Liverpool
Brig Clio, Burkhart, Monte Video
—— Caroline, Mellin, Havana
—— Louisiana, Rugan, Tuspira
—— Ellen, Hall, Havana

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by the Reverend Doctor Allen, Mr. COURTLAND V. FOLWELL, to Miss LOUISA, daughter of the late Nathan Shore Cobb, of Taunton, N. England.

On Thursday evening, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bedell, Mr. ROBERT BALD, to Miss SUSAN L. daughter of the late John Dorsey, Esq. of this city.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Abner Kneeland, Mr. CHARLES GALE, of Roxbury, (Mass.) to Miss SARAH HARRISON, of New-York.

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Richard D. Hall Mr. M. BARNARD, to Miss MARGARETTA CARDWELL, all of this city.

On the evening of the 4th inst. by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, Mr. LEWIS W. RICHARDS, merchant, of this city, to Miss SARAH BUCKWATER, of Charlestown township, Chester county, daughter of Jacob Buckwater, deceased.

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. John G. Harmer, Mr. SAMUEL HAMMELWRIGHT, to Miss MARGARET DIETZ, both of this city.

On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Dr. Sargent, Mr. CHARLES HARKNESS to Miss ESTHER L. daughter of John Hayward all of this city.

On the 7th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. JOHN HESSER, of the county of Philadelphia, to Miss HANNAH KEELEY, of this city.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. W. Benjamin, Mr. LEVI ALLEN, merchant of this city, to Miss ANNA, daughter of Mr. Michael Marks, of Mount Pleasant, New-York.

On Thursday, the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Schultz, Mr. SAMUEL YEAKLE, of Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia county, to Mrs. LYDIA ANDERS of Worcester Montgomery county.

On the 29th November, at Cincinnati, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, WILLIAM L. JAUDON, Esq. formerly of this city, to Miss SUSAN G. LEA, of that place.

DIED,

On the 12th inst. after a short but severe illness Mr. SAMUEL M'GOWAN, aged 28. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow afternoon at one o'clock, from his late dwelling, No. 70 South Front street, corner of Norris's alley.

On Sunday afternoon, the 7th instant, Mr. CHRISTIAN RITZ, aged 68.

On Sunday afternoon, Mr. DANIEL BRADY, aged 44.

On Monday morning, Miss ELIZABETH EVERHART, in the 14th year of her age.

On Sunday evening after a short but painful illness, which she bore with resignation, Mrs. MARY M'GUIGAN.

On Monday morning, at five o'clock, Mrs. ELIZABETH WASS, wife of Joseph Wass, aged 35.

On Sunday morning, Mrs. ELIZABETH PRISKET, in the 47th year of her age.

On Saturday last, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. SARAH FARRIER, wife of William Farrier.

On Sunday evening, Mrs MARY OZEAS, aged 61, daughter-in-law of Peter Ozeas, Esq.

On Thursday morning, GEORGE KEATTING, son of Lambert Keatting, aged 27.

On Thursday, the 11th inst. of a pulmonary consumption, Mr. JOHN SHADE, aged 31.

On Thursday morning, after a short illness Miss JANE, daughter of the late Capt. Isaac Silliman, aged 19.

On Wednesday, Mrs. MAHANY, mother of J. A. Mahany, Esq. a member of the State Legislature from the county.

On Tuesday, ANTONIA VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of Mr. William B. Wood, of the Philadelphia Theatre.

On Saturday last, at Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. ANNA FINLEY, daughter of the late Dr. David Jackson, of this city.

On the 25th Oct. at New-Orleans, of the prevailing fever, Mr. JAMES MARSH, formerly of Philadelphia.

Lately, at Sierra Leone, the Rev. Mr. RUDDLESTONE, Methodist Missionary there, very soon after the death of his colleague, the Rev. Mr. Lane. By the death of Mr. R. the Methodist Society in that Colony is left without a preacher.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	56	65	121
In New-York,	25	21	46
In Baltimore,	15	16	31

There were 18 deaths in this city, last week, of the *Natural Small Pox!*

THEATRE.

PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING.

Mr. Cooper's Seventh and Last Night of his Engagement.
THIS EVENING, DEC. 13, 1823,
Will be presented the celebrated Tragedy of
PIZARRO; OR, THE DEATH OF ATOLLA.

Pizarro,	Mr. Wood
Alonzo,	Mr. Wallack
Rolla,	Mr. Cooper
Elvira,	Mrs. Batterby
Cora,	Mrs. Darley

After which, first time this season, the farce of

The Two Pages of Frederick the Great.

Frederick the Great,	Mr. Wallack
Phelix,	Mr. Jefferson
Theodore, (The Two Pages.)	Mrs. Darley
Augustus, (The Two Pages.)	Mrs. Wallack
Madame Phelps,	Mrs. Anderson

Mr. COOPER'S benefit on Monday. On Tuesday, (first time this season,) the favourite Extravaganza of Tom & Jerry; or, Life in London.

The public are respectfully informed that Mr. BOOTH is engaged for six nights, and will appear on Wednesday next.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION
No. 73 Market street, a few doors above second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,
A large and valuable assortment of French Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.
Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.
COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

GOLDEN MOMENTS.

THREE weeks from this day, and one of the most brilliant Drawings that was ever witnessed in this city, will take place at the Masonic Hall—circulating in FIVE MINUTES, Prizes amounting to upwards of

70,000 DOLLARS.

For the whole of which, the grand *desideratum*, the CASH, will be instantly advanced. As such a golden Harvest may not offer itself again in this city, it had best be remembered. The approaching New Year should be begun well. Chances are still selling as follows:—Whole Tickets, 7 dollars,—Halves, $3—Quarters, 1,75—Eighths, 87 cents. But will advance to the rate of EIGHT DOLLARS on New-Year's day.

Those who purchase a ticket, a share, or a package therein, will contribute something towards the promotion of the very important object for which these lotteries were granted, as well as be liable to receive a great and very acceptable reward.

Should it be more agreeable to an adventurer to pay only the *difference* between the price of a package and the sum that a package must necessarily draw, then to advance or pay the price of a package, it will be equally agreeable to the subscriber; and in such a case, the amount to be paid on a Package of

Whole Tickets is	$74 40
Half Tickets	37 20
Quarter do.	18 60
Eighth do.	9 30

Which will entitle the purchaser to the full amount drawn by the said package, over and above the amount due thereon, excepting the 15 per cent. deducted by the State.

☞ CAPITAL PRIZES, as in former Classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127 Chesnut street, nearly opposite and between the Post Office, and the United States' Bank.

Where have recently been sold 2 prizes of 5000 dollars—1 of 20,000—1 of 15,000—1 of 10,000—3 of 7,500—1 of 3,000—4 of 2,000—and an immense number of 1000, 500, &c.; which must be convincing proof that the residence of the Goddess, Fortune, (and she is a real woman) is at No. 127 Chesnut Street.

CASH always paid for all Prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn. Orders post paid thankfully received and promptly attended to. Clubs dealt with on the most favourable terms. The original of all these Tickets, sold at the above office, will be deposited in the hands of the Managers for the security of the purchaser. dec 13—tf

71,000 DOLLARS.

THE amount of Prizes in the Seventh Class, new Series, Union Canal Lottery, will all be distributed to adventurers on the Third of January next. Pratt & Davis respectfully invite their friends and the public, to come forward and secure some of the following handsome prizes, which they now have for sale, at

Tickets 7 dollars	Quarters	1 75	
Halves 3 50	Eighths	87 1-2	

Those who purchase a ticket, a share, or a package therein, will contribute something towards the promotion of the very important object for which these Lotteries were granted, as well as be liable to receive a great and very acceptable reward.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	is	10,000	
1	——	5,000	——	5,000	
2	——	2,663	——	5,326	
6	——	1,000	——	6,000	
10	——	500	——	5,000	
30	——	100	——	3,000	
80	——	50	——	4,000	
78	——	25	——	1,950	
420	——	12	——	5,148	
4446	——	6	——	26,676	

3051 Prizes — Dollars 70950
9139 Blanks.

Lucky numbers may be had at

GIBBS' OFFICE,

No. 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Orders (post paid) enclosing the cash, for a package, or for a single ticket or share, will meet with as prompt attention as a personal application. dec 13—tf

Pennsylvania State Lottery—3d Class.

NOW DRAWING—SCHEME:

2	prizes of	6000 dollars	is	12000
2		2000	is	4000
2		1500	is	3000
4		1000	is	4000
6		500	is	3000
12		100	is	1200
16		50	is	800
4146		5	is	20730

4204 Prizes. Dollars 47730
Capital prizes, as in former classes, for sale at
GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,
dec 13—tf No. 4 1-2 South Third street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES. To be drawn on the 3d January, 1824. Highest prize, 10,000 dollars.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	10000 dollars is		10000
1	5000		5000
2	2663		5326
6	1000		6000
13	500		6500
39	100		3900
78	25		1950
420	12		5194
4446	6		26676

3051 Prizes Dollars 70950
9139 Blanks.

14,190 Tickets, at 5 Dollars.

TICKETS AND SHARES FOR SALE AT
P. J. DECHERT'S OFFICE,
N. W. corner of Chesnut & Third streets.
dec 13—tf

BAKER'S
Exchange and Intelligence Office,
FRANKLIN COURT,
Market between Third and Fourth Streets.

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Board Children, Domestics, WET NURSES, &c.

FOR SALE, a *Black Girl*, 11 years old and 17 to serve—do. 11 and 7—do. 16 and 8—do. 16 and 8—do. 18 and 18, from the country—a *Black boy* 16 and 4—do. 17 & 14—do. 21 & 7.

TO BIND, a number of white and coloured Boys and Girls of different ages.

PROPERTY to *Sell* or *Let*, entered gratis.

Families provided with *Domestics*, with *good* recommendations. dec 13—tf

BOARDING.

A FEW respectable Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Boarding, on application at the Northeast corner of Chesnut and Fifth Streets. The Dwelling is commodious and pleasant. dec. 13—3.

THE OLIO.

"VARIETY'S THE VERY SPICE OF LIFE,
THAT GIVES IT ALL ITS FLAVOUR."

EPIGRAM.

"Jack," says his father, "can you tell
What cure will give me ease?
I fire when standing; when I kneel
Sharp pains invade my knees;
To walk, by fits all bluster'er;
My back aches if in bed;
And sitting will not ease restore:
To lean afflicts my head."

"Sire," quoth Jack, "one way remains—
The last within your power;
Since none of these relieve your pains,
Try Angling half an hour."

CONSUMPTION.—At the time when corn was very high in England, Dr. Byron, of Manchester, wrote the following epigram on two millers, who were said to have combined to raise the price still higher:

Bone and Skin,
Two millers thin,
Would starve the town, or near it:
But be it known
To Skin and Bone,
That Flesh and Blood wont bear it.

King Charles II asked Stillingfleet how it came about that he always read his sermons before him, when he preached *extempore* elsewhere? He told the King that the awe he felt of so noble an audience made him afraid to trust himself, unless he put his discourse into writing. "But pray," says Stillingfleet, "may I be permitted to ask a similar question? Why does your Majesty read your speeches, who can feel no awe from the presence of superiors?" "Why, truly," replied the King, "the question is a fair one, and so shall be my answer. By reading my speech I keep my eye upon the paper, for I have asked supplies from the Commons so heavily, and they have granted them so often, that we *are ashamed to look each other in the face.*"

Scotch Luxury.—The Laird of Keppoch, chieftain of a branch of the Mac Donalds, in a winter campaign against a neighbouring laird, with whom he was at variance about a possession, gave orders for rolling a snow-ball to lay under his head in the night; whereupon his followers murmured, saying "Now we despair of victory, since our leader has become so effeminate he can't sleep without a pillow."

A strong advocate.—A gentleman of some notoriety, at the west end of the town, was lately met by a friend who told him he had just left a person who spoke very contemptuously of him. "If me! What did he say?" "Why he said you were over head and ears in debt, that you paid nobody, and as for your word, *it wasn't worth a button.*" "And what," replied the other, "did you say to this?"—"Why," rejoined his friend, warmly, "I said *it was.*"

A gentleman of Liverpool, scorning the vulgar method of getting a wife by advertising for one in the newspapers has adopted the new system of issuing cards, of which the following is a copy: "Notice is hereby given, that a young man of 23 years of age, in the sea-faring line, dark complexion, and rather low, is in want of a wife; an 18-year damsel will meet with a favorable reception."

A woman was put to the bar of the Police court in Scotland, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. The Magistrate said, if she would promise to abstain from drinking spirits in future, he would allow her to go without punishment. To which she replied with great candour—"A'weel no, I'll no do that; I've ay ta'en a drappy when I could get it—and I'll do soe yet."

A Parish in England lately applied to a Magistrate, to know what they should do with a pauper whose insatiable appetite alarmed them. He lately ate, at one time, 9 lbs. of liver and 2 lbs. of candles! The pauper agreed to take a certain sum, and maintain himself. He was a meagre looking fellow, and did no credit to his keeping.

The trite joke of nine tailors making a man, is said to have originated from the following anecdote:—A very worthy tailor having failed, nine of his neighbours, of the same trade, subscribed to set him up again, and thus *made a man* of him

ADVANTAGES OF INDUSTRY.

I heard the hummer of a mechanic that owes me, at four o'clock this morning.—I'll trust him till April.

I saw another, yesterday afternoon, who has plenty of work on hand, lounging at the corner. I'll have him before the squire next week.

Port of London.—It is stated, that more ships sail from the Port of London in a year than from all other places in the world united. It has been computed that the total amount of property shipped and unshipped in the Port of London, in one year, amounts to nearly *seventy millions*; and there are employed about 8,000 watermen in navigating wherries and craft; 4,000 labourers lading and unlading ships; 1,200 revenue officers constantly doing duty; besides the crews of the several vessels; which latter occupy a space of nearly five miles. On an average there are 2,000 ships in the River and Docks; together with 3,000 barges and other small craft employed in lading and unlading them. 2,300 barges engaged in the inland trade; and 3,000 wherries or small boats for passengers. The exports and imports employ about 4,000 ships; whilst the cargoes that annually enter the Port are not less than 13,000.

JOB PRINTING.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, Printers, No. 53 Market street, having furnished themselves with an assortment of handsome New Type, are prepared to execute all orders with which they may be favoured, in a neat manner, and at moderate prices.

CARDS, HANDBILLS,

Bank Checks,	Law Blanks,
Prices Current,	Commercial Blanks,
Catalogues,	Policies of Insurance,
Circular Letters,	Bills of Lading,
Lottery Tickets,	Lottery Bills, &c. &c.

Will be printed at the shortest notice, on application at their office.

"FREE AND EASY."

BURNS TAVERN, BANK-STREET.

"Care to our coffin adds a nail no doubt,
Whilst merry laughter nimbly draws one out."

THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that his "*Free and Easy*" is open every *Saturday and Monday* evening. He also with pleasure announces to those visitors who have so kindly supported him for the past season, that he has improved his upper Room, and his lower Room is now decorated by the picturesque pencilling of Mr. Samuel Antess, viz. The superb *Grecian Scene*, "the Bath of Beauty." He respectfully solicits the Public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render his guests comfortable.

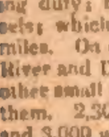
To prevent intrusion from Boys, Gentlemen will receive Tickets at the Bar for 6 1-4 Cents, payable in Refreshments.

Relishes always ready—Hot Whiskey Punch, &c, &c.

A select Band of Music. This evening Mr. F. Eberle will give several Solos on the Kent Bugle.

nov. 22—tf WM. MURRHEAD.

HAT STORE.



NO. 131, NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia. P. C. WILLMARTH, offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none in cheapness and durability. oct. 27—tf

ENGRAVING

IN various branches executed by *JACOB MAAS*, No. 128, Locust-street, Philadelphia. aug 23—tf

JAMES B. WOOD—*No. 42 SPRUCE*

Between Front and Second streets, (near the Drawbridge) PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand, the Patent Wheat Fans and the Old Dutch Fans, likewise Fans for cleaning Coffee & Rice and all other Grain, CUTTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had as above, and others of all sorts and sizes. FARMING UTENSILS, of every description for sale at reasonable prices. Orders for shipping or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate terms. feb. 23—tf

SAMUEL HAINES,

Manufacturer, No. 115, North Second Street, offers for sale, a handsome assortment of HATS, warranted of the best quality, at reduced prices.

nov. 1—2m

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

ANDREW MOORE, No. 110, North Third street, above Race street, Philadelphia, offers for sale, Tooth Brushes, of a superior quality.—Also, Fancy and Common Brushes, wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. april 6—tf

CHEAP CARPETING.

THE subscriber is declining the Carpet business, therefore offers for sale at very reduced prices, any part of his stock of Carpeting. He has on hand, Venetian, from half a yard to one yard, Kidderminster, Ingrain, Scotch and American of good patterns, with about 80 pieces of Rag Carpeting. Also, an assortment of Straw Matting. All of the above will be sold on the best terms. Apply to

JESSE SHARPLESS,
aug. 2—tf No. 44 Market street.

TOOTH ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. Hoodoo separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 165, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. oct. 4—6m

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received by the late arrivals from England and elsewhere, an elegant assortment of the best superfine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, FASHIONABLE STRIPES, &c. for the present and coming season. SILVEIRA & BROWN.

Drapers & Tailors, No. 85, South Second street
may 31—tf

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

JONES & HARRISON, Dyers and Scourers No. 102 1-2 ARCH STREET, four doors above Fifth, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to Dye, Restore, and Refold, English, India, French, and Italian Goods, of every description; and they hope, by strict attention, to give general satisfaction.

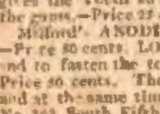
*** Merino Shawls cleaned, so as to preserve the colors. Gentlemens' Clothes, wet or dry scoured, and pressed on improved principles. Ladies' Coats, Dresses, Shawls, &c. Dyed to any pattern, or cleaned.—N. B. Articles for Mourning at the shortest notice. may 24—tf

NEW BOOKS

JUST received, and for sale at about half the customary prices, at No. 71 Market street, near Second street, viz. Spectator, in octavo and 18mo. British Eloquence, Chapman's Select Speeches, Comly's Grammar, Waverly Novels, complete sets; separate vols of do. bound and in boards, Las Casas's Journal, Comly's Spelling Books, Percy Anecdotes, No Fiction, Brownie of Bodsbeck, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, Walter Scott's works, Book of Common Prayer, Johnson's Lives of the Poets, Life of Washington, English Reader, Ellinson's Travels, Addison's works, Cowper's Poems, Arabian Nights, Elegant Extracts, Blair's Lectures, History of Pennsylvania, Hermit in London, Family Tour, Scientific Dialogues, Treasure of Health, 8 Immortals, Original Poems, Gay's Fables, Junius's Letters, Moore's Melodies, Byron's Poems, Lady of the Lake, with a variety of other works sept. 20—tf

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An Important recent Chemical Discovery.



THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff. J. O. is well aware that many fraudulent and deceptive oils, &c, have been imposed on the public, and therefore prejudice will be severe against his discovery, until trial shall convince his patrons that such a thing exists in nature as a certain preventative against the loss of Hair. No danger need be apprehended to the human system by the application of this capillary restorative. The public may rest assured that it helps nature, and is perfectly harmless.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 20 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be over 80 old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold as usual at his establishment, at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by

JOHN OLDRIDGE,
No. 65 1-2, South Front street, and No. 11, North Fourth street Philadelphia. aug. 23—tf

Horatio L. Melchor, *House Carpenter,*

No. 31, STRAWBERRY STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage—He makes and repairs all descriptions of Standing Presses, Printer's and Bookbinder's Furniture, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—A quantity of ready made Packing Boxes always on hand. aug. 23—tf

PHARON GUERIN,

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR DRESSER, No. 151 *South Seventh street,* (formerly occupied by Mr. Dubuy, and latterly by John Beard) respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and hopes by his assiduity and attention to give general satisfaction. He cuts hair after the most fashionable manner, and waits on his customers at their own houses. Gentlemen who are regular customers will be furnished with Shaving Boxes for their own use exclusively.

P. G. will also keep an *Intelligence Office.* june 7—6m

JOHN M'CLOUD, HATTER,

NO. 49, Market street, (next door to the Washington Museum,) returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for their past liberal encouragement, and respectfully acquaints them, that he continues to manufacture HATS of the best materials, at very reduced prices. He trusts that his unremitted efforts to satisfy his customers, will merit a continuance of their patronage. oct. 4—tf

GEORGE ALLCHIN,

BOOK-BINDER & GILDER on the edges of Books, Letter and Filligree Paper Paper blacked on the edges for mourning, at No. 151, Vine street, third door above Fifth street, north side—Where he continues to manufacture Backgammon Tables and Chess Boards.

Orders from any part of the United States executed on reasonable terms. mar. 4—tf

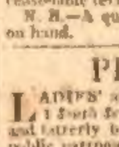
Fancy Japanned Chairs.

DAVID LAKE, *Jr. respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has Removed his establishment to No. 177, NORTH FIFTH, above Wood Street where he will continue to Manufacture and keep constantly for sale, FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS of the latest patterns finished in the best style and with good materials, as reasonable as they can be purchased in the city. All orders left with William and John Watt at his old stand, will be Punctually attended to.—N. B. Old Chairs Repaired and Gilt.* june 7—tf

Just imported from London,

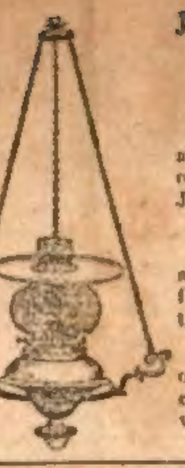
TWELVE *of the newest different Pattern Chairs, of solid rose wood, imitation rose wood and Spanish mahogany, richly carved and inlaid; also several sets of solid Spanish Mahogany Chairs, with loose seats stuffed with best horse hair, and covered with best horse hair seats all are warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Ten solid Spanish Mahogany brass bound Portable Writing Desks, with secret drawers—eight Mahogany Safes, and eight Spanish Mahogany Chests of Drawers—all are warranted of good dry materials and workmanship, and will be sold exceedingly cheap at* I. WHITE'S *Cabinet and Chair Manufactory, No 144 SOUTH FRONT ST. near the Drawbridge.* june 7—tf

JOHN PAGE,



Hat Manufacturer No 40 Market street,
OFFERS FOR SALE,

A good assortment of Fashionable and Plain Moleskin and Feather Water Proof Fur Hats, wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be bought in the city. White Hats made exceedingly light—those who prefer to bespeak their Hats shall have them made according to order, at a very short notice. june 28—cowtf



J. S. RUSSELL,
No. 68,
Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil. nov 1—tf

BIRDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE and elegant assortment of Canary Birds, Mocking Birds, and Red Birds, for sale at No. 175, Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street.—Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons. dec. 14—1y

LAND OFFICE,

NO. 7, North Sixth, five doors above Market-street—east side—For the purchase and sale of Real Estate. Instruments of Writing carefully drawn, Money procured on security, Ground-rents, Mortgages, Stocks, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, and Promissory Notes bought and sold; Intricate accounts adjusted; Mechanic's claims, Bills of Sale, Bail Bonds, and Insolvent Debtors' Petitions correctly drawn; Books Posted, Partnership concerns settled, Accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. adjusted.

N. B. A register of Real Estate is kept in which are inserted a variety of property for sale or exchange.

Several sums of Money to loan on Mortgage, on property in the city or county. CHARLES P. LISLE,
nov 15—3m Scrivener and Agent.

Drawing and Painting Academy,

No. 46 South Sixth Street.

MR. PERSICO, respectfully informs his patrons and the friends of the Fine Arts, that he continues to teach Drawing and Painting to classes now formed, to which can be added a few more pupils. Mr. Persico flatters himself, that having studied in the public Academies of Rome and Naples, he is qualified to teach Drawing and Painting in the best style. An Evening class is now forming for young Gentlemen. Specimens of Mr. Persico's Drawing and Painting, as well as the progress of his pupils, may be seen at the Academy, No. 46, South Sixth street. Mr. P. takes likenesses in Miniature and Crayons.

sept. 27—eo6m

CONRAD AXE,

COMB MANUFACTURER, No. 84, North Third street, below Race, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has a large and elegant assortment of

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS,		IVORY COMBS,	
MOCK	do.	do.	POCKET do.
HORN	do.	do.	SIDE do.
DRESSING	do.	do.	READING do.

Which he will sell for cash or approved paper, far cheaper than they can be imported, and will warrant them superior in finish to those which are imported.

To the Ladies of Philadelphia, in particular, he tenders his sincere acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes, by attention, to secure a continuance of their patronage. He also wishes to inform them that he repairs old Combs, or cements them so as to look as well as new.

nov. 29—3m

JONES & BUDD, 111, N. Second st.

HAVE on hand a large assortment of new pattern Stoves, Bar Iron, Hoop Iron Rods, Patent Balances and Perpetual Ovens, which will be sold low for cash or acceptances—N. B. All orders for rolling and slitting of Iron, Steel, Brass and Copper, executed at the shortest notice.

aug. 9—eo6m*

NEW BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

No. 218 North Second street, four doors below the Black Horse Tavern.

THE *Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced manufacturing Brushes of all kinds, which he will dispose of at the lowest market price for cash.*

june 28—cowtf PETER BROWN.

CABINET WARE ROOMS.

H DOWNING,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has a handsome and general assortment of FURNITURE, which he offers at reduced prices, at No. 48, NORTH SECOND STREET, Philadelphia. All orders attended to with despatch. july 12—eo6m

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL first rate Eight Day CLOCKS, will be sold low, and warranted. Apply at No. 66, Arch Street, between Second and Third Streets. oct. 11—tf

J. BUTTERWORTH'S Wholesale and Retail Manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and all kinds of Tin Work for Machinery, under the Shot store corner of Market and Third streets, south side, and at No. 355 North Third street—N. B. On hand, a quantity of American and English Coalplate and Clouters of an excellent quality. july 5—6m

To Parents and Guardians of Youth,

OF BOTH SEXES.

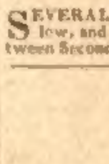
AFTER a residence of nearly 23 years amongst my fellow citizens of Philadelphia, during which time I have experienced the high gratification of imparting my Art to some thousands of most respectable pupils of both sexes, I again present myself to your notice as a professor and teacher of Drawing and Painting.

By persons moving in the first circles of society, by the enlightened and liberal of every class, the Fine Arts can never be received with indifference; on the contrary, their importance with respect to utility and accomplishment, must be appreciated by every thinking person.

I am happy in stating the result of an unremitting study and attention to my profession, embracing particularly the first principles of the Art, which has enabled me to produce a system infinitely more perfect, more simple, and better suited to the capacities of youth, than any hitherto known; the progress of my pupils will test this assertion. Many having in less than three months, produced specimens superior to the productions of two years upon the old systems. I am anxious to extend my instructions upon the same liberal terms. I have established these last three years, being one fourth of the usual charge; and I rely with confidence on the support of an enlightened and discerning public

PETER ANCORA,
oct. 4—tf No. 142, Pine street, above Fifth.

JOSEPH COGGINS,



HAS Removed his Boot and Shoe Manufactory from Carter's Alley, to No. 30, CHESNUT STREET, between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia, where he has constantly for sale, a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, made of good materials, and by neat workmen. Country merchants are particularly invited to call, as their orders can be supplied at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms. Families and liveries also can be supplied with good work at moderate prices. march 26—tf

CHARLES STEVENSON,

No. 113, South Second street, opposite the Custom-House, Goldsmith and Jeweller, manufactures retails, or who exals price. Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired for one half the usual charges. may 31—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

PER late arrivals and for sale by the subscriber, Wholesale and Retail—Ladies' Morocco Work Boxes, Tablebiers do, do, Japan Dressing Cases, Ladies' Morocco Thread Cases, handsomely gilt, Card Cases, Memorandum Books, Ladies & Gentlemen's Pocket Books, wallets and note cases, in great variety, Rodger's fine Penknives, Gravers' do. Razors, Peddle's French do. Fine and common Scissors, Silver Pencil Cases, Tooth Picks and Tweezers. Chess and Cribbage Boards, Coloured Woodstock Gloves, White do do with elastic setters, Brushes and Combs of every description, Turkey Oil Rouge, Parisian's genuine Cologne Water, Lavender Water, Honey Water, Milk Roses, Extract Roses, Fine Soaps, viz: Vegetable, Palm, Violet, Rose Soaps, &c. &c. With a general assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Goods. THOMAS S. ANNERS,
sept. 13—tf No. 141 Chesnut street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	10,000	Dollars is		10,000
1	5,000			5,000
2	2,663			5,326
6	1,000			6,000
10	500			5,000
30	100			3,000
50	50			2,500
75	25			1,875
420	12			5,040
4445	6			26,670

3631 Prizes Dollars 70010
5139 Blanks.

Lucky numbers may be had at

GIBBS' OFFICE,

No. 44 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Orders (post paid) enclosing the cash, for a package, or for a single ticket or share, will meet with as prompt attention as a personal application. dec 6—tf

SPRING HOUSE FARM.

For sale a very great bargain, the handsome Farm, beautifully situated in Gwynedd Township, Montgomery county, 17 miles from Philadelphia, on the Bethlehem Turnpike, at the intersection of the Sumneytown Road, containing about 120 acres of good land, bounded on the east by the said Turnpike, and on the west by the Sumneytown road, 20 acres of which is woodland, about 15 acres of natural meadow, the remainder principally in grain and grass, divided into small and convenient fields with good fences. The improvements consist of a good two story stone House, a large and very excellent Barn, part of which is stone, and nearly new; a stone Spring House, over a never failing spring, also other out building, a good apple orchard, also a variety of other fruit trees. On the premises is a valuable quarry of limbing stone at the side of the turnpike road. This farm is very agreeably situated, having a southern aspect, healthy and agreeable neighbourhood, public situation, convenient to market, &c. It being in the hands of Executors who are anxious to close the concern by the 15th of December, offer the above described property at the very low rate of 34 dollars per acre, two thirds of the purchase money can remain in the property for several years if desired, indisputable title, possession on or before the first day of April next. For further particulars apply to WEAVER & WILTBANK,
Nov 22—tf Land Agents, 140 Walnut-st.

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 41 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, have on hand and offer for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from 2 dollars 50 cents to 25 dollars the thousand. aug. 2—tf

Tobacco, Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following articles, wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms:

Spanish half Spanish and American Segars of various qualities——Plug Tobacco, in rolls and kegs——Fine Pigtail, Prime Cavendish, Fine Cut Chewing, Fine and Common Sweet Scented Smoking TOBACCO——Scotch Snuff, 1st & 2d qual. in kegs, bladders, and bottles——Macouba and Rappee Snuff——Pipes in boxes——German Pipe H. ads and Reeds——Spanish, St. Domingo and American Leaf Tobacco, with every other article in his line

ANDREW ANDERSON,
sept. 6—6m No 98, North Second Street.

JAMES BIRD,

STILL continues the BOOT AND SHOE MAKING business, at No. 23 North Tenth street, directly opposite the Chester and Delaware Brewery, and trusts by faithful work and strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. And all gentlemen and ladies who will favour him with their custom shall be attended to with fidelity. Also keeps a supply of various kinds and qualities on hand, which he can dispose of upon reasonable terms. feb. 18—tf

TAILORING,

At No. 93 RACE STREET.

ROBERT CAIN, thankful for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 33 Arch street, to No. 93 Race street, two doors below Third street, where he solicits a continuance of their favours.

N. C. assures his friends that if any error of his should occur, he will be accountable for such.

Gentlemen who furnish their own cloth can have it made up, in a fashionable manner, at very moderate prices, for cash. july 19—eo6m

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,

LATE from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced Manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks, Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.—Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Penknife handles, and warranted good; Table Knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles. oct. 6—tf

Philadelphia Coat Scouring

ESTABLISHMENT.

A. COX, Jun.

TAILOR & CLOTHES DRESSER, No. 108, Chesnut Street, (directly opposite the Post Office) respectfully informs his Friends and the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has opened a Coat Dressing Establishment at the above stand, where he continues the Dressing of Coats, Pantaloons, &c. Gentlemen can be accommodated in the best possible manner, and with punctuality. His method of dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. by steam sponging, extracts all kinds of stains, grease spots, paint, tar, &c. and is on quite a different plan from that of the dyers. A. COX, Jun. engages to put on new Bottoms, Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeve Linings, and alter old clothes to the newest fashion, on the most reasonable terms. *** All Kinds of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel DYED on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—A. COX, Jun. assures the citizens of Philadelphia, that the nature of the composition which he uses, is such, as effectually to prevent any injury whatever being received from the moths; this will be an inducement to gentlemen wishing to put by their clothes for the season. july 25—6m

JACKSON FREE AND EASY.

CHARLEY BAKER, sign of General Jackson, in Race near Eighth street, thankful for the encouragement he received during the last season, has the pleasure of informing his friends and those who are disposed to spend an evening in social glee and harmony, that his FREE AND EASY is now opened, and will be continued every Saturday Evening during the season. C. B. has engaged Mr. Pohlman, who with the Æolian Harp will do all in his power to strike up strains which will be pleasing to Amateurs of good Singing, Harmony and Conviviality.

Ye sons of social mirth and glee,
My Free and Easy come and see;
Good music here you'll always find,
And lip-ors of the best in kind—
Good Whiskey Punch, with Cider sweet,
Sheep Tongues, Tripe and Souc'd Pigs Feet.
Come tune your pipes, the Cymbals ring,
And merrily, merrily let us sing:
'Tis folly longer to delay,
Come then and drive dull care away. nov. 2—3t

CAUTION.

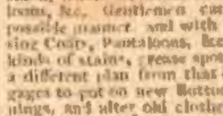
THE public are cautioned to be ware of the deception practised by the Tin Pedlars, who hawk about articles of inferior quality, and pass them off as good ware, and frequently asserting, they had them made at the cellar, corner of Third and Market street, under the shot store—and when brought to the cellar the fraud is detected, as no such goods were manufactured there.

To prevent the citizens from being imposed on, the subscriber respectfully states, that he never employs or sells Tin Ware to any pedlars, nor do any of my men, in my manufactory, they being expressly forbid by me to have any dealing with them.

J. BUTTERWORTH.

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufacturer No. 355 North Third street, and Cellar, corner of Third and Market st. south side, under the shot store; where he keeps for sale SHEET IRON STOVES, for burning Lehigh or Schuylkill Coal, where one may be seen burning. Nov. 22—6t

CHEAP TRAVELLING.



Only $2,50 for a passage to NEW-YORK, in the Old Columbian Line and only 30 miles Land carriage, via Bordentown and Amboy. Leaves upper or north side Market street wharf every day (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock (noon) and on Sunday at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at New-York by steam boat Wm. Penn, by 9 o'clock next morning. Fare through only $2,50.

JOHN BOWMAN, J. Agent.

N. B.—For Seats apply to the old established Coach and Steam Boat Office, No. 13, Market Street, or of the Captain on board the boat. nov. 22—tf

Mark this, Insolvents.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing Insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for Two Dollars. Likewise, all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7, North Sixth Street, a few doors above Market Street. nov. 22—tf

TO PRINTERS.

FOR Sale, a quantity of Printing Materials, as follows: 1 foot Dresher, nearly new, about 270 lbs. 1 do. Small Pica, 234 lbs. 1 do. Pica, 230. 1 do. English, 200. 1 do. Great Primer, 100. 1 do. Columbian, Slope, 12. 1 do. Double Pica, 60. 1 do. Canon, 30. 1 do. 5-line Pica, 45. 1 do. 7-line Pica, 60. 1 do. 10-line Pica, 45. 2 Imposing Stones and Stands; 3 Frames, Ramage make; 1 Standing Press, small size; 1 pair royal Chases; 1 pair medium do. With a quantity of paper boards, letter boards, drying poles, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash. Apply at No. 21 South Second street.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT JOHN VANHORN of the township of Chester, in the county of Burlington, and state of New-Jersey, has this day made an assignment to the Subscriber, of all his Estate, real, personal and mixed, for the equal benefit of all his Creditors; who are hereby requested to exhibit their claims according to law.

ABRAHAM LIPPINCOTT.
11 mo. 12th, 1831. dec. 6—6w

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

SOME Shares of the New Stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company for Sale. A Note directed to S. C. and left at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, will meet with attention. dec. 6—3t

CHEAP BOOKS.

BUTTERWORTH'S Compendium of Common Law——Hymns of the Fathers and Poets of the Episcopal Church, &c. for sale at Half Price for Cash. For further particulars enquire at the Office of the Evening Post. dec. 6—4t

CHARLES B. REES,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER, has removed to No. 214, VINE STREET, third door above Chester street, where he will be happy to receive the orders of his friends and the public in general, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit their patronage.—N. B. All orders, for CASH, will be done at the lowest prices.—Also, repairing old works done with neatness and dispatch. nov. 1—tf

FOR SALE.

THREE Iron Kettles with Curbs complete, suitable for Tallow Chandlers and melting of fat &c. For particulars apply at No. 80 North 3d Street, near Cherry Street. nov 22—3t

NAVIGATION,

Lunar Observations, and the Use of the SEXTANT AND QUADRANT,

TOGETHER with the mode of ascertaining their Errors, ascertaining the Longitude by Chronometer, and rating them with actual practice, the same as was taught by THOMAS ARNOLD, No. 295, *South Front Street,* Six doors below South street.

T. A. feels grateful for the liberal patronage he has experienced, and solicits a continuation of the public favour. He confidently trusts, that thirty years experience as a Navigator, at sea, twenty of which in the practical use of Lunar Observations, have rendered him fully competent to teach the above. *** To such persons as cannot conveniently attend during the day, attention will be paid in the evening. aug. 30—tf

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES AND OTHERS.

THE proprietor of the Philadelphia Intelligence Office (No. 7, North Sixth, a few doors above Market street) respectfully acquaints heads of families and others, that they can be always supplied with Domestics, of any description, male or good characters, by leaving word at the above office, where strict attention shall be paid to have them furnished. A Book is kept at the said office, where Houses, parts of Houses, rooms furnished or unfurnished, that are to let, with Boarding houses, and every other requisite for the comfortable accommodation of travellers and strangers are registered gratis. Those in want of such situations will find this the most and easy method of suiting themselves on application as above. Wanted, Boys and Girls to bind. nov 15—3m

MALT.

THE Consumers of the above Article are solicited to call at the Subscriber's MALT HOUSE, Penn street, below Walnut, where they will be supplied with MALT of the best quality on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Malt made for Brewers at 18 Cents per bushel.

nov. 1—1y* ABRAHAM CALLARD.

FANCY CHAIRS—*At Reduced Prices.*

THE Subscriber, (a Fancy Chair maker) having been for some time past actively employed in establishing himself, so as to finish the above articles of furniture in the very best manner, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general, that they can be supplied at his Ware-room, No. 142, North Third Street, second door below Green street, with FANCY CHAIRS of the most approved and fashionable patterns, which will be warranted equal to any in the city, and furnished low for cash.

sept. 6—tf CHARLES W. JAMES.

DANIEL COLLINS,

BRASS and BELL FOUNDER, LOCKSMITH, & BELL HANGER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business back of No. 49 North Fifth street, below Walnut. Machines, and every other description of Castings, executed immediately on order. Revolving and plain Boat Plates, made of Brass or Iron. Hoose Bells, in the city or country, neatly hung. feb. 22—tf

To Builders and Storekeepers.

THE Subscriber having been constantly employed above nine years making circular and straight SASH, he is enabled to make them in the neatest and best manner, at a low price. Storekeepers in want of Bulk Windows or inside Sash, would find it their advantage to employ him, as in many cases he would take part payment in goods.

JOHN GALLWAY,
No. 3 Lyndall's alley, near the S. W. corner of 12th and Walnut streets. june 7—6m

Chesnut Ward Hotel & Oyster-House,

BACK of No. 3, South Fourth street, near Market. JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow-citizens generally, that he has added Oysters to his Tavern Establishment, where the best Oysters can, at all times be had, raw, roasted, stewed, fried, spiced, or in the shell. Also, Oyster Pies, etc. Private Rooms for supper parties, and Supper provided at the shortest notice. His bar is always furnished with the best Wines and Liquors, where he hopes a continuance of public patronage. oct. 11—3t

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS *new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in advanced Consumptions have lately been cured by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, of the great and increasing demand for them, may be valid proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a cure of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even a Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.*

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a Violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 20th, 1830. JOHN W. JENKINS

Affirmed before me this 20th December, 1830.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1828, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNA BARTON, Wife of Joseph Barton.

Hudson, 12 mo. 13th, 1830.

*This is to certify that in June 1831, I was seized with